The People's Press.

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The People's Press.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM,
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POETRY.

The Poor Man's Sabbath Day.

The merry birds are singing,
And from the fragrant sod
The spirits of a thousand flowers
Go sweetly up to God;
While in his holy temple
We meet to praise and pray
With cheerful voice and grateful lay,
This Summer Sabbath Day!

We thank Thee, Lord for one day
To look heaven in the face!
The Poor have only Sunday;
The sweeter is the grace.
'Tis then they make the music
That sings their week away.
Oh, there's a sweetness infinite
In the Poor Man's Sabbath Day!

'Tis as a burst of sunshine,
A tender fall of rain,
That set the barest life a-bloom;
Make old hearts young again.
The dry and dusty roadside
With smiling flowers is gay;
'Tis open Heaven one day in seven,
The Poor Man's Sabbath Day!

'Tis here the weary Pilgrim
Doth touch his House of Ease!
That [illegible] called "Beautiful,"
[illegible]
[illegible]
He [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
So many [illegible]
Shall shine in glory there,
Where all the sorrow is banished,
The tears are wiped away,
[illegible]
An endless Sabbath Day!

Ah! there are empty places,
Since last we mingled here;
There will be missing faces
When we meet another year!
But heart to heart before we part,
Now altogether pray
That we may meet in Heaven, to spend
The Eternal Sabbath Day!

Select Miscellany.

HOW TO PROVE AN ALIBI.

A DETECTIVE'S STORY.

One Sunday, about ten years ago, I found myself at Carlisle. I was considerably acquainted there, and had been there pretty often on business, but my being there at this time was the result of an accident merely. I had been three hundred miles west of this, trying in vain to find a clue to the whereabouts of an absconding defaulter and coming back to take a fresh start, I found that a flood had submerged the track for several miles east of Carlisle, and that there would be no getting away till Monday, at the least. So I made a virtue of necessity, and telegraphing my detention and its cause to my family I went up town.

After dinner at the hotel, I dropped into the office of the district attorney, with whom I was well acquainted. I found him arranging the details of a number of criminal cases which were to be tried at the court which began on the following Monday.

"Anything of importance?" I asked rather carelessly.

"One at least," he replied. "Joe Slifer, a notorious scoundrel, is to be tried for highway robbery. The victim was dragged out of his buggy on a lonely road, beaten insensible, and robbed of a thousand dollars. He identifies Slifer positively as one of the ruffians."

"What's the defence?"

"I can't imagine. I don't think there is any in reality."

"Maybe he'll prove an alibi," I jocosely suggested. He shook his head.

"They'll hardly try that," he said. "The facts are too clear."

After some more unimportant conversation with him, I returned to the hotel where I spent the remainder of the day.

The next day was Sunday. I awoke quite early, and found the promise of a beautiful summer day so good that I dressed myself and sallied out for a walk. Nobody was stirring yet about the hotel, and the streets were perfectly still. I walked around several squares, and returned to the hotel, meeting only one person on the way.

That person was standing in the doorway of a basement saloon as I passed. I looked down casually and saw him standing there in his shirt-sleeves. His hair was tumbled, and he was gaping, as if he was just awakened. I did not discover that he was doing anything particular there; I thought afterwards that it was quite likely that he had been left in a drunken sleep on the floor or on the bench in the bar the night before, and that waking up at this early hour, he had taken the wrong door in seeking for his lodgings, and had come out of doors instead of going to bed. My look at him was only a side glance, but that was enough to photograph his face in my mind. It was a thin bilious face, perfectly smooth with a long nose, much twisted to one side, and a red scar over the left eye. I marked it instantly as the face of a rascal. How I could do that I can't explain; our business learns us to read faces as most men read books, and the glance that I had at that face told me that the man was a lawless fellow. His action confirmed the opinion. Sleepy as he looked and acted, no sooner did he see me passing than he dove back through the door and slammed it to.

"I instantly understood him. 'A scamp on some lay' or other, and don't want to be seen,' was my thought. And I walked on with his photograph in my mind, but ceased to think of him or the circumstance before I reached the hotel.

The day passed; and bright and early Monday morning I took my satchel and went down to the depot. But it was to no purpose; the office was closed, and a placard on the wall informed the public that the road would not be opened before Tuesday.

I went back to the hotel, too much out of sorts to enjoy my breakfast. I did not understand, till the day was some hours older, that I was needed more here at Carlisle than any where else just then.

I went from the breakfast table into the reading-room, and after I had read an hour, I heard one man say to another:

'Let's go over to the court-house they are trying Slifer.' They went out; and remembering my little talk with the district attorney, my curiosity was excited, and I followed them.

When I entered the court room, the victim of the robbery was on the stand; he was a plain simple old man, and gave his evidence with apparent truthfulness. He testified that he was stopped about sunset, some months before, while passing from Carlisle to his home with one thousand dollars that he had drawn that afternoon from the bank. It was a lonely spot, and there was no house within half a mile of it. [illegible] leisurely along, when [illegible] three men sprang out from his [illegible] and the third [illegible] half into the buggy and taking him by the arms, demanded his money. He said that he instantly shouted as loud as he could; when the ruffian dealt him a savage blow with a slung shot which knocked him senseless; and when he came to himself again, both robbers and money were gone.

He recognized only one of the four; the man that struck him. As he drew back to give the blow his mask dropped, and revealed the face of Joe Slifer, the prisoner at the bar. He knew it—he was positive of it—and all the ingenuity of the cross-examination could not weaken or shake his evidence upon this important point.

No other witness was called for the prosecution; none seemed necessary. The prisoner's lawyer got up and made a plausible statement to the jury that the complainant was mistaken about recognizing Joe Slifer on the occasion referred to; that Slifer was not there at all, but that he was at Norcott, fifty miles north of Carlisle, at the very hour of that robbery, and that he should prove it by at least two good witnesses. He sat down and called out 'Caleb Wye,' and everybody leaned forward expectantly.

The witness came forward with a slow, limping gait, leaning on a cane. He was apparently a man of middle age, and was dressed in a suit of sober black, with a white choker about his neck. His hair was silver gray; and as he mounted the stand, and leaned on his cane, turning his eyes placidly to the prisoner's counsel, he presented an appearance which would attract attention and respect anywhere.

I saw him; and though I did not betray any surprise, I know my heart gave a tremendous thump. For I saw the bilious, thin face, and crooked nose, and scarred forehead of the dodger whom I had seen twenty-four hours before in the doorway of the saloon. With this difference however, the hair of that man was almost black, while this man's was almost silver gray.

I edged my chair quietly up beside that of the district attorney, and while the man was testifying I managed to whisper in the officer's ear without attracting the attention of the witness. The latter testified that he was a dealer in ready-made clothing at Norcott, and one of the firm of Wye & Pleasants. That on the day testified to as the day of the robbery, both he and his partner were at their store at Norcott, and there was an unusual call for goods. Joe Slifer was then in town; they knew him well, and had often employed him to help them in the store. On this particular day they sent for him; he came immediately; and he remained at the store, waiting on customers, from two o'clock to eight, without once leaving it. Mr. Pleasants was in court, and he could testify to the same facts.

The first question of the district attorney made the fellow start and shiver.

'Are you in disguise sir?'

'Wh—what?' stammered the man.

'Have you a silver-gray wig over your dark hair?'

The man looked amazed and then frightened, but said nothing; and before he could recover his self-possession, the district attorney had stepped forward and removed the wig, revealing a smoothly brushed head of dark brown hair.

'What does this mean?' he asked sternly.

'Only a fancy!' was the sulky answer. 'I've worn that wig for years.'

'Have you indeed? Did you wear it all day yesterday?'

'Yes sir,' was the confident response.

'Where?'

'At Norcott, to be sure.'

'All day?'

'Certainly, I was there the whole day.'

'When did you arrive here at Carlisle?'

'At 7:20 this morning.'

The district attorney gave me a triumphant wink; and when he stated to the court that he desired the witness to be detained till the close of the trial, the Sheriff was directed to take charge of him. Mr. Caleb Wye came down from the stand with his wig in his hand, and took a seat by the Sheriff, looking decidedly more bilious than I had yet seen him appear.

Mr. Pleasants was now loudly called for by the defence, but no one came forward. The unexpected reception which the last witness had met probably chilled the ardor of his confederate, and he wisely chose to keep himself in the background. This then was all of the defence; and my evidence at once blew it to the winds. I looked directly at Mr. Wye (so called,) while I was telling the jury when, where, and under what circumstances I had seen him the previous day, and I saw him tremble like an aspen-leaf. The jury convicted him without leaving their seats, and the witness was locked up for further consideration.

I left Carlisle the next morning, and heard nothing more of the affair for several weeks. Then a letter from the district attorney, thanking me for the assistance I had rendered him, conveyed more details.

The witness Wye, said he, 'whose real name is Nicholas Bray, was indicted for perjury. A very slight investigation showed me he had no right to the name of Wye; that neither he nor any man by the name of Pleasants ever kept a store in Norcott, and that neither of them were known there at all. This with your evidence would have been enough to convict him; and understanding it as well as any-[illegible] to save trouble, and [illegible] Slifer are both [illegible] a [illegible]

[illegible] Use

Mrs. Rebecca King, a rather elderly woman, residing as housekeeper in the dwelling of Mr. Wm. Connor, on Fourth street, Philadelphia, on Friday evening last attacked that gentleman with a hatchet while he was asleep in his bed, striking him on the head. Awakened by the blow, which was quickly repeated, and again repeated, he sprang from bed and retreated to the yard, tracking his way in blood.—His assailant first threw the lamp at him and then pursued, still clutching her weapon. Faint already with the loss of blood, he could not resist her, and in the yard she seized him by the throat and raised the hatchet for another blow over his head. But at this juncture ex-Police Sergeant C. F. Heiss and John Barger, Esq., who had been attracted to the house by the cries of "Murder!" uttered by Mr. Connor, and who entered the yard, grasped the woman, held her uplifted hand and disarmed her. Both Mrs. King and the wounded man were then conducted into the house. They were in their night-clothes. As soon as the woman was dressed, Sergeant Heiss took her to the seventh district station-house. While on the way, in answer to a question, "Why did you attack Mr. Connor?" she said, "The devil told me to do it," and continued, "I had a big night's work before me, and am so sorry I did not hit him in the right place." She was evidently insane. At the station-house she remained until morning, when she was taken away by her son, Samuel King, to his house, No. 944 New Market street. On Sunday night, as Mr. King and his wife and child were asleep in bed, Rebecca obtained another hatchet, and, proceeding to the sleeping apartment, struck her son twice on the head, and inflicted a wound on her daughter-in-law. She was about to deal a similar injury to the child, but the cries of the wounded ones attracted some of the neighbors to the spot, who disarmed the woman and placed her in custody. She was found to be insane, and was sent to the insane department of the alms-house. The injuries of Mr. and Mrs. King are not of a serious character. Mr. Connor is badly but not dangerously cut.

The hunters of Siberia, when hard pressed by hunger, take two thin pieces of board, we are told, and placing one on the pit of the stomach and the other on the back, gradually draw together the extremities, and thus allay, in some degree, the cravings of appetite. A similar practice is known among the South Sea Islanders.—This is supposed to be a very economical kind of board.

Mr. Spurgeon is about forty-six years old, and preached 4,000 sermons before he was twenty-one. For the last five years, 25,000 copies a week of his sermons have been sold. Not less than 14,000,000 copies have been sold in England, besides 300,000 in America. From one to three volumes have been published in Welsh, German, French, Swedish, Dutch, and Italian; besides separate sermons in Gælic, Tamil, and the Maori language of New Zealand.

The fine building in Newbern known as the McLean building, and which has been used for the Craven county Court Rooms, is to be converted into a cotton factory.

AGRICULTURAL.

Mice and Rabits in Orchards.

The use of long straw or of coarse, strawy manures as a mulch around fruit trees affords a harbor for mice of which they are apt to take advantage, to the serious injury of the trees. If the manure used is pretty well rotted this is not apt to be the case, while the effects of the mulch are secured.

To prevent girdling by mice and rabbits, many plans have been suggested; among others smearing the trunks with blood, kerosene or other substances. This is not always effectual, and some of the applications that have been recommended may be injurious to the tree, unless applied very carefully and in moderate quantities.

Bandaging the trees is probably the most effective preventive—if well done, this is of course an absolute protection.—Mr. L. L. Fairchild some years since described an invention of his own, for this purpose, consisting of laths wired together at either end and placed around the trunk of the tree. Old stove pipes, cut open, have been used for the same purpose. Careful wrapping with well twisted ropes of hay and of straw does well. It is claimed that wrapping with stiff paper is sufficient.

Each of these plans requires work, and where the orchard is large, more work than some are disposed to give. A year since one of our readers stated that, although living where there were many rabbits, his large orchard had not been troubled since he had adopted the plan of leaving shocks of corn scattered through it—the explanation being that both the rabbits and mice preferring the corn, would not disturb the trees while they found shelter and food in the shocks.—*Western Farmer.*

A Cheap and Good Fertilizer.

A correspondent of the Selma, (Ala.) *Argus* gives the following directions for making a compost, which he asserts "is worth as much as the same amount of cotton seed, and the cheapest and best fertilizer that can be made."

1. Build a "four square" pen, about six feet high.

2. In the bottom put a layer six inches deep of muck, or top soil from fence corners or woods.

3. On this layer of soil, put two inches of cotton seed or stable manure.

4. If to be had, put on this one inch of ashes.

5. Having previously dissolved a bushel [illegible] with this salt water slake one barrel of quick lime, and with this salt and lime wet the layers which have been put down.

6. Repeat the courses in order, viz: six inches of muck, two inches of seed or manure, one inch of ashes, if at hand, and salt and lime water. After the pile is sufficiently high, top with eight inches of muck, or top soil, and, if practicable, shelter the pen.

When ready to apply take down one side or more of the pen, and, with a sharp grubbing hoe, shove down the heap from top to bottom, so as to cut the materials fine and mix the layers.

Deep or Shallow Culture.

A correspondent of the Germantown *Telegraph* writing from Iowa, concerning the short crop in that section, resulting from the drought which prevailed there during the past summer, gives an account of an experiment having for its object the determination of the question whether deep or shallow culture is best for corn.—The soil, as is common in that State, was of great fertility and depth. The land being prepared as usual, a portion of it was plowed deep during the growing season, which was extremely dry; and another portion was plowed shallow. The latter turned out much the best. If land be deeply pulverized preparatory to planting, it does not require deep culture for corn or any other crop. Shallow culture, sufficient to keep down weeds and grass is sufficient.

Country Girls.

Meta Victoria Fuller, in a sisterly way, thus talks to country girls:

"The farmer's daughters are soon to be the life as well as the pride of this country—a glorious race of women which no other land can show. I seek not to flatter them; for before they can become this, they will have to make an earnest effort of one or two kinds. There are some who deprecate their condition, and some who have a false pride in it, because they demand more consideration than they merit. A want of intelligence upon all the subjects of the day and of refined education is no more excusable in a country than in a town-bred girl, in these days of many books and newspapers.

"Many girls are discouraged because they cannot be sent away from home to boarding schools; but men of superior minds and knowledge of the world would rather have for wives women well and properly educated at home. And this education can be had whenever the desire is not wanting. A taste for reading does wonders; and an earnest thirst after knowledge is almost certain to attain a sweet draught from the 'Pierian spring'."

Never whip your horse for becoming frightened at any object by the roadside; for if he sees a stump, a log, or a heap of tan bark in the road, and while he is eyeing it carefully and about to pass it, you strike him with the whip, it is the log, or the stump that is hurting him, in his way of reasoning, and the next time he will act more frightened. Give him time to examine and smell these objects.

Sad Accident on Mont Blanc.

A correspondent from Switzerland writes of recent fatal disasters in the vicinity of Mont Blanc:

"A gentleman with his bride and lady friend, made the ascension to the Grand Mulets, which is six thousand five hundred feet above the Valley of Chamounix. The day was so fine that when there, urged by the ladies, whom, with a guide, he left behind him, he started to make the ascension of Mont Blanc. Shortly after he left them, becoming cold, all three went out for a walk, tied together, as they always are, for greater security in the mountain excursions.

"Walking upon the ice and snow crust the guide offered his arm to the wife, who had hardly accepted it when, owing either to the softening of the snow by the heat, or cracking from the weight, or the formation of a crevasse, both the guide and wife disappeared, the friend only escaping their fate by the breaking of the rope.—Disappearing thus instantly in a place which did not seem dangerous, they have never been seen nor found, though eight of the guides, at the risk of their lives, went into the crevasse 60 feet—in fact, made attempts until the Government forbade any more—as the lives of others were perilled for those that had been lost.

"The lady who was left screamed, and remained on the spot until the gentleman returned to find that he had lost his wife and bride in the enjoyment of full health only half an hour previously. Such are the dangers of ascending Mont Blanc, where no amount of foresight or experience can foretell the accidents which may happen at any time with loss of life to some or all of those engaged."

The Dying Speech of a Condemned Murderer--A Warning to Young Men.

Jeremiah Bailey, one of the class, long a scourge to Southeastern Missouri, suffered the extreme penalty of the law at the hands of the hangman, on the 13th inst., at the town of New Madrid. The St. Louis *Republican*, in an account of the execution, gives the speech of the condemned man, which concludes with the following warning to young men:

"To the men, and particularly the young men and boys, I would say a few farewell words. Look at me, I am on the scaffold, about to be launched into the other world. What has brought me to this? Let me tell you, and let these words ring forever in your years. It was whisky and the carrying of fire-arms. Whisky and the bearing of pistols have ruined me. If you do not want to be imprisoned, and in the end brought to the scaffold, don't drink liquor, don't carry fire-arms. When I am gone, gentlemen, think not hard of me; every person that has injured me I forgive from my heart, and I hope and pray that all whom I have injured may forgive me, and I beg the merciful God to forgive me. Boys, don't keep bad company; I bid farewell to everybody."

GENERAL NEWS.

Franklin county, Tennessee, is in open revolt against the revenue authorities. On Thursday of last week, the Deputy U. S. Marshal and a squad of soldiers, who had made an arrest and seizure, were surrounded by a force of 300 citizens, the prisoners released and the property recaptured.

The amount of damage done in the recent attempt of the people of Cuba, to shake off the allegiance to Spain, is estimated at two hundred millions of dollars. At least 80,000 lives have been sacrificed, either in battle, by execution, or by the diseases consequent upon exposure and hard living in a climate that is sickly at the best.

Gov. Alcorn, of Mississippi, who was some time since elected United States Senator from that State to succeed Revels, the colored Senator, has, it is stated, announced his intention to decline the position. If this is so, a new election will be required.

It is a somewhat significant fact, that, since the beginning of the present century, the U. S. Government has expended $400,000,000 in making war upon the Indians, while it has spent only $8,000,000 in trying to civilize and educate them. The secret is this, if they were civilized and educated, they would hold on to their lands; but so long as civilization and education is withheld from them, they can be urged into continual hostilities, killed off gradually, and then their lands will fall into possession of the speculating white man. And yet this is called a Christian era, and ours a Christian country! God save the mark!

Some weeks ago we published a brief account of an attack made by thieves upon the house of Mr. Joseph Brimm, in Patrick county, Va., and in which that gentleman, his wife and daughters were brutally beaten. We since learn that Mr. Brimm died of his injuries on the 4th inst.; one of his daughters died a few days before him, and his wife and another daughter are not expected to live from day to day.

Hon. Geo. W. Booker, Republican member of Congress from the 4th Virginia District, has announced that he washes his hands clean of the whole Radical concern. He says, "I intend hereafter to act with the Democratic party. I never intend to be a party to any proceeding which will hand my people over to the tender mercies of a set of vagabond adventurers who have come here to fatten on the misfortunes of the country."

Every hour spent in studying, is working for higher wages.

An Act to [illegible] Proceedings.

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

Section 1. That [illegible] shall be commenced by summons.

Sec. 2. The [illegible] name of the [illegible] of the Superior Court [illegible] to try the action, or [illegible] the court, and [illegible] iff of the county [illegible] resides or may be found, or [illegible] turnable to the Superior Court of [illegible] tiff, or one or more of the defendants reside; and [illegible] iff or other proper officer to the defendant to appear at the Superior Court to be held for the county in which the complaint of the plaintiff is filed, on the day of [illegible] whom the summons is addressed, on it the day of its delivery to him, and shall execute it at least ten days before the beginning of the term to which it shall be returnable, and shall return on the first day of the term.

Sec. 3. The plaintiff shall file his complaint in the Clerk's office on or before the third day of the term to which the action is brought, otherwise the suit shall, on motion, be dismissed by the court at the cost of the plaintiff.

Sec. 4. The defendant shall appear and demur, plead or answer at the same term to which the summons shall be returnable, otherwise the plaintiff may have judgment by default, as is now allowed by law.

Sec. 5. The plaintiff shall join in the demurrer or reply to the answer at the same term to which such demurrer or answer may be filed; and that the issues, whether of law or fact, shall stand for trial at the next term succeeding the term at which the pleadings are completed.

Sec. 6. That all writs of summons in civil actions, now in the hands of the Sheriff or Clerk, shall be returned by said officers to the next term of the Superior Court, and such writs, together with all writs of summons in civil actions heretofore returned, in which no final judgment has been rendered, shall be placed by the Clerk on the docket of the Superior Court at the next ensuing term, and the pleadings in such actions shall be conducted according to the rules prescribed in this act. *Provided*, That all such civil actions in which issues have been joined, shall stand for trial at Spring Term, eighteen hundred and seventy-one.

Sec. 7. All executions issued or judgments in civil actions shall be tested as of the term next before the day on which they issued, and shall be returnable to the term of the court next after that from which they bear test; and all executions now in the hands of any sheriff, issued from any Superior Court, shall be returned to the next term of said court.

Sec. 8. The provisions of this act shall not apply to proceedings by attachment.

Sec. 9. Nothing in this act shall operate to repeal the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure, which allow defendants to be arrested and held to bail in certain cases.

Sec. 10. All laws and clauses of laws inconsistent with the provisions of this act are suspended until the first day of January, *Anno Domini*, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, and this act shall be in force from and after its ratification, and shall continue in force until the first day of January, eighteen hundred and seventy-three.

Ratified the 25th day of Jan. A. D., 1871.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
OFFICE SECRETARY OF STATE,
RALEIGH, Feb. 8, 1871.

I, HENRY J. MENNINGER, Secretary of State, hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original Act on file in this office.

H. J. MENNINGER,
Secretary of State.

STATE ITEMS.

Robert Shaver, the young man who was shot by McNinch, in Salisbury, some two weeks ago is recovering. McNinch has been released on bail, Senator Vance acting as his counsel.

Mr. John Scott, a machinist, precipitated himself from the third story window of the Boyden House, in Salisbury, on the night of the 8th inst., and was instantly killed. He was alone in his room when he made the fatal leap.

Hons. W. F. Battle and B. F. Moore, of Raleigh, left for Washington on Monday 13th inst., having been summoned to testify before Morton's Committee. Senator Morton will, if he permits these gentlemen to tell all they know about *real* outrages in this State, hear some very unpalatable facts.

The University of North Carolina opened on the 14th ult., with four students, and exercises were then postponed until the 29th, at which time there were two students. So says the *Presbyterian*. Is it not time the Legislature were beginning to do something towards taking this once honored institution out of the hands of the present incompetent faculty? There ought to be some way to get at the evil.

The young man Henry Biggs, who some weeks ago, killed McLaughlin, one of the Robeson county outlaws, has been compelled to leave home, the rest of the gang having threatened his life.

The Radical Governor of Florida has offered a reward of $5,000 for any one who attempts to capture Littlefield and carry him off to North Carolina. This is to bluff off, not only our Legislature, but the detectives who are lying in wait for this great swindler.

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1871.

GEO. WALTER SITES,--EDITOR.

The Convention Question.

The Convention Bill, as recently passed by the General Assembly, and upon which the suffering tax-payers of our State had begun to build their hopes, has, we understand, been virtually abandoned. The acting Governor, whose message we have carefully read, declines to issue his proclamation submitting the question to the people, on the ground that he considers the bill unconstitutional, and that he is sustained in his opinion by several of the Supreme Court Judges. That this opposition to a measure of great public utility is suggested by partisan considerations, and a well-grounded fear of the people, rather than any sincere belief in its unconstitutionality, is painfully evident. That party, and those men are indeed to be commiserated, who *feel* that they have forfeited popular confidence, and are reduced to paltry subterfuges to prevent the people from reiterating their condemnation of the conduct which has impoverished the State, and imposed burdens upon us that we cannot bear. It is useless, at this stage of affairs, to discuss the right of the acting Governor to assume judicial powers and decide upon the constitutionality of a legislative enactment, or the propriety of his calling upon the Judges of the Supreme Court for an opinion in a matter which so closely affects themselves, when the Constitution so loudly prated about, provides an Attorney General for the express purpose of giving such opinions. The doubts which the interested office-holders have managed to cast upon the right of the people to call a Convention, unless the General Assembly shall first pass a bill by a two-thirds vote, will be sufficient to defeat the measure should it be submitted to them by the Legislature. This will not be done. It would be useless. The people will not vote for any measure upon the constitutionality of which there rests any plausible doubt.

We commend the following paragraphs from the Charlotte *Democrat*, but fear that it is useless to appeal to the Republican leaders to assist us in getting the State out of the trouble into which they have plunged it. They will do nothing towards condemning the work of their own hands:

"We long ago favored the calling of a Convention to make needful alterations—changes which experience and practice show necessary—and we regret that the matter is defeated for the present. We think both political parties ought to agree on calling a Convention. It is not a *party* political question, and no one proposes to interfere with the civil or political rights of any class. Changes are greatly needed in our Judicial system, in the manner of governing the Counties, in holding elections and assessing and collecting taxes, and the abolishment of a few hundred offices.

The people need relief from being taxed to pay the salaries of many useless officers. Republicans as well as Conservatives are interested in reform and the Convention question should not be a party one. Therefore we hope the members of the Legislature, of both parties, will agree to reconsider the matter, and pass a Convention Bill by a two-thirds vote and thus put the constitutionality question beyond a doubt. If that cannot be done we fear it is useless to submit the question to the people under present circumstances."

The Next Congress.

Both parties are canvassing for the organization of the new House. Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, will be the candidate of the Democracy. Mr. Blaine will fail of an election because the anti-tariff men, labor reform and Democrats have coalesced against him, and the two-thirds' vote necessary to elect cannot be secured. This has been ascertained by actual count.

The Washington correspondent of the Norfolk *Journal*, who writes as above, is wrong. It does not require a two-thirds vote to elect a Speaker of the House of Representatives. A majority of the members present can elect. If, as is very probable, the tariff-reform Republicans from the West, and the Democrats have effected the coalition so long talked of, then we may confidently anticipate the defeat of the Radicals in the organization of the House. It matters little whether a tariff reform Republican, or a pronounced Democrat is elected, the blow to the Radicals by reason of the coalition will be a severe one, for the allies will preponderate in all the re-organized Committees of the House. The tariff question is bound to become once more a prominent one in our Federal politics; and reciprocal good offices between former political opponents who agree upon this grand issue, will inevitably lay the foundation for a harmonious fusion in the near future, to the obliteration of all past enmities and differences.

The Georgia and Alabama papers are commencing to howl about the public debt of those States, which has been largely increased by the Radicals since they have been in power, and nothing to show for it, as has been the case in North Carolina. They are demanding investigation, and are plainly warning the holders of the State bonds that while the Conservative people are willing to pay every cent of ther honest indebtedness, they will not, if they can possibly help it, pay any claims arising from frauds and swindles. That is the right way for them to talk.

We are indebted to Hons. I. G. Lash and F. E. Shober, for valuable public documents.

The League.

Our Northern exchanges state that the chiefs of the Union League convened in Philadelphia last week for the purpose of taking into consideration the present aspect of political affairs in the Southern States. Of course we have no means of ascertaining what particular subject engaged the attention of these meddling Satans, for evil plots like theirs had to be hatched within closed doors. But let it have been what it might, it was certainly nothing designed to benefit the Southern people, who have never yet received a friendly turn from the men who control this most pestiferous and unrepublican organization. These men, for all they are so far off, and so influential in Federal politics, and so rich, and so loyal, are at the bottom of a vast portion of the mischief which has been done amongst us; and there is now in our Penitentiary many a convict who owes his degradation and loss of liberty to his folly in listening to the evil counsels emanating from the shoddy lords of the Union League, and disseminated by tools as vile as their masters.—Only this week we publish an item to the effect that five misguided men have been sent to the Penitentiary for crimes recently committed under the dictation of the sub-Leagues. There is no doubt about it in these cases, for the felons made open confession of all the facts. In the face of evidence like this, no secret society can live, for public sentiment will outlaw its members. The natural instinct of self-preservation will draw together in a matter of this kind all individuals who value their lives, or have families and property to protect and defend. It may not be this year, or next year, but the time will surely come when the members of the League throughout the South will curse the day, or night, upon which they allowed themselves, through a mistaken idea of loyalty, to become affiliated with such a criminal organization as the League, as controlled in the South, has been proved to be on the confession of its own misguided subjects. Whatever the League may have been at one time, and we are not prepared to say that its early career was criminal, it has since degenerated, fallen into vicious hands, and now harbors incendiaries and assassins.

A report has obtained currency, founded upon some remarks of a Washington letter-writer, that Hon. C. R. Thomas, elected to the next Congress by the Republicans of the 2nd District of this State, had renounced the Radical party, and avowed his determination to act henceforth in conformity with the wishes of the majority of the white citizens of North Carolina. If Judge Thomas is really the person referred to, then we apprehend that the rumor is premature, if not unfounded.—We have it upon authority that is unquestionable that Judge Thomas still adheres to the party that elected him,—at least such was his position a few days ago—but he is by no means extreme in his views.—The Judge is a native of this State, and it is probable that his Congressional career will be marked, less by his devotion to party, than by his attention to the real interests of North Carolina. It would have pleased us better to have had a good Conservative in his place, but as it is, we are in hopes the Judge is not quite so black as some of our zealous friends have tried to paint him.

The New York *Sun* of Friday last, publishes a lengthy dispatch headed in large type, "The North Carolina Anarchy," giving an account of lawless proceedings which all honest men condemn. The dispatch is dated from Raleigh, and goes on to say that the outrages related were committed within three miles of that city; when, in fact, they were committed in the interior of South Carolina, where the radicals have full sway from the Governor down to the pettiest town officer. North Carolina had no more to do with them than that earthquaking country to which Judge Settle has just been appointed Minister. But that is the way that reckless newspapers at the North manufacture public sentiment against our State. They wouldn't harm us—O, not for the world, but they just give us an evil reputation, like the Quaker did to the dog that barked at him. Said the Friend: "I'll not throw at thee, or strike thee, but I'll give thee a bad name—*mad dog!* MAD DOG!!" And the result was that a crowd gathered, and knocked the poor animal's brains out.

On Monday of last week, Cobb the Radical Congressman from the first District of North Carolina, introduced a bill into the House providing for the appointment of a Commissioner, in each county of the Southern States, to take cognizance of Ku Klux outrages. It is an old saying that "the devil never rests himself," and since we have witnessed the persistence of the radical party South, in stirring the Ku Klux fables, we feel the proverb must be a true one. There will be about twelve hundred commissioners appointed to carry out the provisions of the law, at a cost of about one thousand dollars each, amounting to only one million two hundred thousand dollars a year, other expenses and stealings will about double that amount. The bill has passed the House and will probably pass the Senate, and become a law.

Senator Abbott's Plans.

We heard some days since, through private sources, that Senators Abbott, Pool and Co., were engaged in concocting a bill to amend the act by which the test-oath was partially repealed, to the end that members of Congress before the war, who had subsequently espoused the cause of the South, might be deprived of the benefits of this repeal. The whole business is intended particularly to increase the obstacles in the path of Gov. Vance, but it hits a number of others who have been elected throughout the South. The member-elect from our own district is among them, for notwithstanding Congress has removed his disabilities, yet, if he shall be required to take the test-oath he can be kept out of his seat, just as Mr. Shober was for a long time. In view of recent events, and the approaching dissolution of the present Congress, it is hardly probable the conspirators will introduce any such bill, though Abbott is sticking at nothing to hold on to the seat in the Senate from which our Legislature has ousted him.—The Washington *Patriot*, though it says nothing about the measure above referred to, is of the opinion that all the plots of Abbott will come to naught. It says:

"Respectable Republicans are getting tired of Governor Holden and of the projected fraud by which the carpet-bagger Abbott hopes to get elected by the Senate to the place for which he has been repudiated by the Legislature and the people of North Carolina. The developments in the impeachment trial leave no moral doubt that Holden was concerned in the conspiracy by which the State was barefacedly robbed of many millions of dollars, and although this would be a recommendation for him among a class of Radicals like Pomeroy, Harlan, Nye, Kellogg, and the like of established Roman virtue, still the proof is too overwhelming to be convenient for others with less liberal ideas. So that Holden and his followers are declining in favor. And in regard to Abbott, letters are pouring in from leading Republicans all over the State, to the effect that if he be countenanced in the attempt to usurp a seat in the Senate, the party will be utterly extinguished in North Carolina. Even Mr. Conkling, who is regarded almost as the counsel of this would-be intruder, is said to be shaken by these demonstrations. So that the game may be abandoned. In any event, it cannot succeed."

The trial of C. C. Bowen, the Radical Congressman from the 2nd South Carolina District, for bigamy, is over for the the present, the jury having disagreed.—They stood eleven for conviction, and one for acquittal. The one who stood out was a deformed colored man, who, it is believed, had been bribed by Bowen. The Judge was very indignant at the result of the trial, and intimated distinctly that the guilt of the defendant had been so plainly proved that he did not see how the jury could possibly have disagreed, but that one juror with improper motives, would be a match for the other eleven. Another trial will take place next month. Immediately after this late trial was over, Bowen was arrested again, on the charge of having married a *third* wife, Mrs. Frances Hicks, in 1862. He was bailed on this charge in the sum of $5,000. The "honorable" gentleman seems to have been a regular Mormon in his practice, if not in his faith.

The differences so long pending between the United States and England, in reference to the Alabama claims are now in a fair way of being settled. Both countries have long been tired of this open question, as no one knew how soon it might be seized upon by desperate politicians as a pretext to inflame the popular passions and precipitate a conflict between powers which are almost as closely allied in laws and customs, as they are in language, literature and tradition. The English government has accepted the views of the government at Washington, and has appointed five Commissioners who are now on their way to this country to meet a like number of Commissioners appointed by the United States, which joint High Commission will examine into and decide upon the means of settlement, not only of the Alabama claims, but of other claims and questions growing out of the fisheries, and which have threatened to disturb the cordial relations which ought to exist between the two countries. The Commissioners on the part of England are the following: Earl de Grey, Sir Edward Thornton, Sir John A. Macdonald, Sir John Rose, Professor Montagu Bernard, and Lord Tenterden, as Secretary. Those on the part of this government, are as follows: Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State, Rob't C. Schenck Minister to England, Samuel Nelson Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, Ebenezer R. Hoar, late Attorney General of the U. S. and Geo. N. Williams, U. S. Senator from Oregon.

It is to be hoped that all our existing differences with England will now be amicably and satisfactorily settled.

There was another tremendous snow storm through the North and New England on the 14th inst. In New York city travel was suspended for several hours, owing to the impossibility of getting through the drifts.

Nice white mountain cabbage, apples, and other luxuries, are plentiful at Rutherfordton and other places "across the blue bills."

Dying Hard.

The final overthrow of the Radical party in Arkansas is being preceded by convulsions something like those of nature when she throws off some malignant disease. Like a poisonous reptile it dies hard. The Legislature of that State has been rent asunder by the organizing spasms of dissolution, and is more like a bear garden than a respectable body of law-makers.—Recrimination and vituperation have driven away everything like dignified discussion, and the wild efforts of the expiring Radicals to gain a little more breathing time render all attempts at useful legislation abortive. The recent troubles can be readily explained. In the late election 55 Radicals and 27 Conservatives were elected to the House. Before the House organized, 15 of the Radicals, disgusted at the vileness of the party, declared they would act no longer with it, and went over to the Conservatives. This unexpected action gave to the Conservatives the organization of the House, with a majority of two.—The next move was to get rid of Clayton, the Radical Governor, who had overridden civil liberty in the State, as Holden did in North Carolina last summer, and who had actually caused citizens to be murdered in cold blood. As the Conservatives had not a two-thirds majority in the Senate, of course it was useless to talk of impeaching him. It was therefore concluded to let the Radicals elect him U. S. Senator from and after the 4th of March next, and thus make way for Johnson, the Lieutenant Governor, who was elected a Radical, but has since repudiated the party and declared for the Conservatives. Hence all the coil. Clayton has been elected U. S. Senator, but the radicals are at their wit's ends to get Johnson out of the way, for they know that when once he assumes the Governorship, the days of plunder are over.—Good bye to Radicalism in Arkansas.—Healthy blood will soon course through the veins and arteries of that gallant State, and the past will be to her only as the memory of a night-mare.

Last week an attempt was made by some rascal connected with a Northern railroad, to bribe a colored member of the Virginia Legislature, in order to get his vote and influence in certain railroad matters pending in that body. He gave the member $300 in greenbacks, and no doubt thought he had fixed *him* all right. But the colored legislator began to imagine that a trap was being laid to catch him, and excited by his fears, he nervously betrayed himself to one of the Conservative members. The latter advised him to expose the matter before the House, but he declined to do that. On the contrary, he hunted up the scamp who sought to bribe him, and hurriedly thrust the $300 back into his hands. The latter, perceiving that something had gone wrong, immediately decamped, and has not since been found.—Upon the matter being investigated by the House Committee, the colored member very innocently stated that the man who gave him the $300, ought to have lost the money for being such a rascal, but the reason he didn't keep it was because he "was afraid he couldn't do it safely!" After this virtuous reason was given the Committee adjourned, and we think it was high time to adjourn.

On Tuesday last, as will be seen by referring to our Legislative synopsis, the lower House passed, by a large majority, the bill to suppress secret political and military societies of all kinds. These societies, by whatever name they have been or may be called, have done the State much harm, not only by keeping up continual irritation among our people, but by affording an excuse for our enemies, internal as well as external, to level at us hostile legislation. It is well for the Legislature to break them up. They ought to be torn up by the roots. Yet, would it be believed, that the representative from Forsyth voted *against* their suppression! Last summer, no one was louder against the Ku Klux; he rang the charges upon it incessantly, and rolled "Ku Klux" under his tongue as the sweetest of all morsels! But what can be thought of his sincerity? When he is asked now to assist in suppressing them legally, and in putting down all secret societies that have been such an element of discord in the State, he refuses to do it—he votes dead against it, and by his vote flatly contradicts the assertions of his party that the Ku Klux are at all troublesome. We can account for his action only in two ways. He either wants the idea kept up that such an organization as the Ku Klux really exists, so that his party may be enabled to keep up an everlasting howl about it, and the State thus kept in turmoil; or he would rather such an organization should exist than his own darling leagues, some of whose members have just been sent to the Penitentiary, on their own confession, for burning barns, should be disbanded. The representative from Forsyth need never open his mouth on the subject of Ku Klux again. He has shown his hand, and that is all sufficient for the law abiding citizens of this county.

James L. B. Atkins lies dangerously ill at his home in Liberty. He is probably the oldest printer in the State, having worked at the case for more than fifty years.—*Richmond Whig.*

Mr. Atkins is an old friend of ours, and we consider him, not only an excellent printer, but a pretty good editor. We have seen him stand at the case and set up a thoughtful and readable leader, two or three columns in length, composing it as he went along, and without a scrap of copy before him. We trust he will recover, though his age and infirmities are against him.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 15.

SENATE.—*Evening Session.*—House resolution requesting the opinion of the Attorney General relative to the constitutionality of the Convention Act was taken up, and a very interesting discussion ensued.

Jones, of Mecklenburg, hoped the resolution would pass at once, as he wanted an official opinion from the constituted officer of the State provided to give such opinions.

Graham, of Orange, offered a substitute, that whereas the Constitution provides an Attorney General as the legal adviser of the Executive, the latter is hereby directed to obtain the advice of the Attorney General upon the act concerning a Convention of the people.

Mr. Graham supported his substitute in an able speech, in which he thought the General Assembly ought not to call upon the Attorney General for an opinion, as that officer had not been constituted the legal adviser of the General Assembly, but that it was the duty of the Governor to call upon him as the Constitution expressly declares that "the Attorney General shall be *ex officio* the legal adviser of the Executive Department." He merely wanted to compel the Governor to obey the Constitution.

Senators Merrimon, Love, Gilmer, Robbins of Davidson, and Robbins of Rowan, all spoke in opposition to the General Assembly calling upon the Attorney General for any opinion on the subject. Mr. Merrimon said it was the duty of the Governor to call upon the Attorney General for his opinion, as provided in the Constitution, and the Governor had no right to call upon the Supreme Court for an opinion.

After much discussion, in which the unconstitutional conduct of the Governor was severely condemned, the resolution and substitute were laid upon the table.

THURSDAY, Feb. 16.

SENATE.—On motion of Mr. Cowles, of Yadkin, the House bill incorporating the Elkin Bridge Company, passed its several readings.

Theo. H. Hill of Raleigh, was elected State Librarian, by a vote on joint ballot, of 89 against 33 for H. D. Coley, and 5 for G. W. Baker.

Love, of Jackson, moved to take from the calendar all bills of a private nature, and refer to special committee, which was adopted.

Committees reported on various bills, which were placed on calendar, and a number of bills were introduced which will be alluded to when acted upon.

HOUSE.—The Committee appointed to examine into the affairs of the University, reported that they had been unable to get hold of the necessary papers as yet, but hoped to do so in a few days.

The bill providing that a sum not exceeding $600 per year shall be expended in keeping in order the public grounds and buildings, passed its third reading.

The bill in relation to Salaries and Fees of State officers was taken up, and the report of the Committee of Conference was concurred in.

The bill to lay off and establish the new county of Pamlico, was, after a lengthy debate, passed its third reading: yeas 58, nays 23.

French, Radical, from New Hanover, presented a bill, which was placed on calendar, to create the office of Assistant Superindent of Public Instruction.

On motion of Mr. Marler, the bill to prevent the felling of trees in Yadkin river was taken up, and passed its several readings.

FRIDAY, Feb. 17.

SENATE.—Mr. Linney, from the Judiciary Committee, obtained a suspension of the rules, ordering a bill to cure certain errors in the proceedings of the Superior Courts. Passed several readings.

The bill empowering the Governor to authorize the payment of certain expenses incurred in the apprehension of fugitives from justice, passed its third reading.

A resolution was introduced to inquire into what public use had been made of the "ostrich feathers," which, according to the Auditor's Report, were paid for out of the Public Treasury in 1869.

HOUSE.—Mr. French's bill to create the office of Assistant Superintendent of Public Instruction was, after much debate, tabled by a vote of 45 yeas to 33 nays.—The object of this bill was to retain the colored man Hood, at the expense of the State, who spends his time in electioneering among the colored people for the benefit of the Radical party.

The resolution in regard to a national system of education was reconsidered, and finally tabled by a vote of 56 yeas to 24 nays. The Conservative members denounced the scheme by which it is proposed to allow the national government to supervise the educational systems of the States, taxing the States for the expenses incurred therein.

The bill to consolidate the North Carolina Railroad Company and the North Western N. C. Railroad Company was taken up, and a lengthy debate ensued, which continued until adjournment. Mr. Marler, of Yadkin, in support of the bill, read some statistics in regard to the value of the lands of the counties through which the road proposes to pass, and the richness of their products.

SENATE.—*Evening Session.*—The special order, being Mr. Speed's resolution relative to the veto message of acting Governor Caldwell, was taken up, and finally laid upon the table. Mr. McClammy, of New Hanover, wanted the message returned to the Governor, with a rebuke. He desired the matter to go before the people, so that the responsibility might be fastened where it belonged, and so that the people would know who it was, and for what purpose it was that a power came between them and relief.

Resolution directing Senators in Congress, and requesting Representatives in same body, to use their influence in having disabilities removed imposed by the fourteenth amendment, passed, only one Radical voting in the negative.

Resolution authorizing County Commissioners to appoint a Finance Committee for their respective counties, etc., certain powers, passed third reading. No member of the Board of Commissioners can serve on this Committee, and the Committee shall not receive pay for more than 20 days in one year.

SATURDAY, Feb. 18.

SENATE.—Olds, Radical, of Wake, offered a resolution relative to revenue, proposing an increase of 25 per cent on last year's tax to be levied this year. Referred to Committee on Finance.

The bill appropriating $15,000 to pay contractors for work on the Penitentiary, passed its third reading by a vote of 21 yeas to 8 nays.

A resolution was passed inquiring if the Code Commissioners as reported, were still drawing their salaries.

The bill in relation to delinquent Sheriffs, passed its third reading. During the debate on this bill, it was stated that the Sheriffs of Wake and New Hanover, both of whom are Radicals, are in arrears to the State nearly $100,000.

HOUSE.—The earlier portion of the day was taken up in the reception of the reports from Committees, and in the consideration of local bills.

The bill to consolidate the North Carolina and the North Western North Carolina Railroads, was taken up, and the opponents of the measure made a desperate effort to postpone it, which was defeated by a vote of yeas 38, nays 45. Went over until Monday.

Mr Justice, of Rutherford, offered a bill to ascertain the just and legal debt of North Carolina, which was referred.

By consent, Mr. Morris, Radical, of Henderson, introduced a bill to amend the Constitution of the State, by abolishing that article which constitutes the Senate a Court for the trial of Impeachment. Referred to the appropriate Committee.

MONDAY, Feb. 20.

SENATE.—The bill providing that 75 per cent of the State and poll tax collected in the several counties for school purposes shall be paid over to the County Treasurers of the respective counties in which said tax shall be collected, instead of being paid over to the State Treasurer, passed its several readings. This bill led to considerable debate. Mr. McClammy, of New Hanover, said the way things were now managed, the school fund was paid into the Treasury by the Sheriff, and paid back to the County Treasurer, and the State Treasurer, Sheriff, and County Treasurer all get commisions for the money passing through their hands.

Mr Worth said that every dollar that came to Raleigh, got tangled up in some way. The manner in which the school fund was managed was a system of embarrassment. Money enough had been paid at Chapel Hill in one year, to carry on one hundred four months schools at $25 per month, and Chapel Hill in that year had only "educated" about as many scholars as one of these old field schools would have done.

Bill to amend chap. 160, of laws of 1868-9, concerning the costs due to witnesses, passed its second and third readings.

Bill to incorporate the Yanceyville, Danville and Leaksfield Railroad, passed its several readings. No State aid asked.

Bill amending the divorce laws, passed third reading. It prevents the easy mode of obtaining divorces, now allowed by the Code of Civil Procedure.

Bill providing for the payment by the State of travelling expenses of all indigent deaf, dumb and blind persons, and one party to attend, who may be sent to the State Asylum, passed third reading.

A vast number of bills were considered, and postponed, referred, or tabled.

HOUSE.—Mr. Jordan, from the Committee appointed to investigate the appointment by the Governor of the detectives in 1863-70, reported that the following was the list: A. W. Fisher, Chief of the Detective Force; R. T. Bosher, Alexander Bryant, Wm. Campbell, L. C. Estes, C. R. Garland, Wm. Huskey, G. R. Kimball, L. H. Mowers, W. C. Parker, J. P. Parrott, E. K. Proctor, C. S. Reno, J. W. Stephens, G. W. Tillon, and L. D. Wilkie. To these men $9,628 58 was paid. In addition to these, the sum of $2,688 02 was divided among W. T. Gaptney, M. McDonald, N. R. Sutton, E. R. Stanley, D. J. Uzzle, S. A. Douglass, J. E. Prather, J. H. McGhee, S. Carrow, F. Weatherington, P. A. Winy and A. J. Davis. $500 was also paid to R. F. Lehman, A. S. Seymore and W. J. Clark, thus making the cost of this spy business to the people of the State of $12,996 58.

A minority report was submitted expressing the belief that the Governor had spies in every county, but as their reports are among his private papers, their names could not be obtained.

A dozen or more bills were introduced and referred to Committees.

The bill authorizing the consolidation of the N. C. R. R., and the North Western N. C. R. R., was, after some debate, again postponed.

The bill authorizing the payment of $15,000 for work already done on the Penitentiary, passed its several readings.

SENATE.—*Evening Session.*—Bill to amend the charter of the town of High Point was postponed until Wednesday night.—Mr. Cowles, of Yadkin, said it was a left-handed bill, aimed at the mountain wagoners, gotten up in the interest of the groggshop keepers at High Point, and not in the interests of morality and temperance. It was to prevent producers of brandy or whisky from selling in packages less than ten gallons, and to force purchasers to buy of the High Point groggeries, after the liquors had been adulterated.

The bill in relation to George Nicks, late Sheriff of Yadkin county, was laid upon the table.

A number of other bills, of little interest to this section, were discussed and disposed of.

TUESDAY, Feb. 21.

SENATE.—The bill authorizing the consolidation of the N. C. R. R., with the North Western N. C. R. R., was taken up, and passed its second reading by a vote of 31 yeas to 14 nays.

On motion of Mr. Jones, the bill to suppress all secret political or military societies was taken up and passed its second and third readings by the following vote: [illegible] Democrats and [illegible] Radicals voting in the negative, and [illegible] Democrats and [illegible] Radicals voting in the affirmative.

Bunn, Dudley, Faulkner, Fisher, Jones, of Northampton, Mabson, Mills, NISSEN, Phillips, Reavis, Tucker, Williamson.

Here is a bill to put down Ku Klux, Leagues, and everything of the kind that create trouble in the State, and yet Mr. Nissen votes against it. He don't want them put down.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 22.

SENATE.—The bill relative to bank bills, &c., proposing to put banks in the same position as private individuals in regard to confederate debts, was amended, and passed its third reading by a vote of 35 yeas to 9 nays.

Many other bills were discussed, but none of importance came up for final action.

HOUSE.—The bill authorizing the consolidation of the N. C. R. R. and the North Western N. C. R. R., was postponed until Friday, when it will come up on its final reading.

The bill to change the time for settling taxes, was after a long debate, referred to Finance Committee.

On Saturday last, the managers of the Impeachment against Gov. Holden, rested their case for the present, and the Court adjourned until Thursday (yesterday) when the witnesses for the defence were to be examined. The prosecution has thus far, not brought the new article of Impeachment into the case, for, if, as is probable, the defendant can be convicted on the previous articles, it will be useless to occupy time with new ones. Our readers will recollect that instead of this trial costing thousands of dollars as the radicals charged, in per diem to the members of the Court, the Senate merely lengthens its daily sessions and does double duty. It attends first to its legislative business, then gives several hours to the trial, then goes back to its legislative duties again, and holds several night sessions during the week, so that nothing will get behind hand. It gets only its regular *per diem*.

LOCAL ITEMS.

THE MASS MEETING.—It is to be hoped that all our friends will be present at the Mass Meeting to be held at the Court House on Saturday, 4th March. Though the Convention business has been rudely squelched, yet our people will have an opportunity of exchanging views upon the subject of taxes, and other matters of absorbing interest.

MORE HUMBUG.—On last Saturday night our well-beloved Sheriff entertained the people in the lower part of the county with some of his humbuggery, and in the course of his remarks, went away back eleven years to assail the editor of this paper. He charged us with having been a war man in our earlier days, and with having responded to the call of North Caroma when the State demanded soldiers. If that was an error, we can assure him it came from our heart as well as our head, and we have never been mean enough to deny it. But our beloved didn't tell the whole story. He forgot to inform the people that he had been in the same boat with us, and though he had no positive liking for the tented field himself, he didn't hesitate to coax others to go. He forgot to explain the charge made against him that he electioneered for volunteers, and carried blue rain around in a green bucket to get the boys sufficiently exhilarated to enlist. He forgot to tell how, in the excess of his warlike zeal, he tore the Union flag down at a public meeting in 1861. No, no, Sheriff, we don't ask you to spare us, but you ought not to spare yourself either. We don't like to drag up all these miserable things against our beloved, but since he *will* shake the dry bones of the past at us, we have to defend ourselves, "in kind," as the old quartermasters used to say.

CHUCKLING OVER IT.—We want our friends in the lower part of the county to know that Sheriff Masten is chuckling over the way he bamboozled them last Saturday night. He told them that the Conservatives, if they got a Convention, intended to insert an educational qualification in the Constitution. That's very likely, isn't it, when one of the first and strongest restrictions is in regard to meddling with the suffrage? Yet one or two at that meeting actually believed it, and the Sheriff is so tickled over his strategy, that he has been laughing in his sleeves at them ever since. Remember friends, our beloved first fools you, and then laughs at you for being fooled.

A BIGAMIST IN LIMBO.—A man calling himself Linnes, aged about twenty-five years, was arrested in Abingdon, Va., on Wednesday evening of last week, upon the serious charge of having two wives living in North Carolina, one of them in Guilford county, and the other in Surry. One of our Virginia exchanges says that he wrote from Abingdon to his last victim, not knowing that she had discovered that he had a former wife living, and directed her to write to him at that place. The father of the second wife thereupon wrote to the postmaster at Abingdon, detailing the circumstances of the two marriages, and urging the arrest of the culprit. This was done when he applied at the post-office for the letter, and he was committed to jail to await a requisition from acting Governor Caldwell of this State.

Acting Governor Caldwell has appointed Edmund S. Bates, Esq., one of the County Commissioners of Surry, in place of Jas. C. Norman, deceased.

THE AURORA.—There have been frequent displays of the Aurora Borealis this winter, but none that we have seen, were more handsome than that of last Friday night. It was particularly vivid in the north-east about nine o'clock. Those who are posted up in "signs," assure us that dreadful things are going to happen to the wicked; if so, the Sheriff and all his radical friends had better look out, and turn from the error of their ways while they have a chance. Our bowels begin to yearn for them. It's an awful thing to have an Aurora Borealis hunting 'em up.

FOX HUNTING.—For some months past a rascally old red fox has been annoying the Middle Fork people, and levying unwonted contributions on their poultry yards. A number of elderly farmers, like Henry Shoaf, William Clouse, Christ Pickel and William Myres made up their minds that fox had to be caught, and so they have been chasing him by fits and jerks for weeks past. But he was invariably too cunning for them. The more they tried to circumvent him, the more he wouldn't be circumvented. However, one morning last week, Henry Shoaf, happening to be passing through a meadow, pounced upon his foxship unawares, and this was the wind-up of his career.

There was another hunt on the river last Saturday, and the fox—a gray-headed old scamp—was run down near Glenn's Lime Kilns, his brush being carried off by Jesse Marshall.

WAITING FOR 'EM.—The parties arrested in Yadkin week before last for alleged violation of the revenue laws, failed to come to time on Monday last, as was expected. The U. S. Commissioner was on hand, ready for business, and the Deputy Marshal moved about in a state of expectancy. But it was all of no use, for the parties havn't put in an appearance yet. We don't know whether the Deputy Marshal is still waiting for 'em, or whether they are waiting for the Deputy Marshal, but it's one or the other.

KILLED IN THE ACT.—Sheep-killing dogs have again been at their meanness in the Pleasant Fork neighborhood, a few miles below Salem, but this time the brutes were caught in the act and made to pay the penalty of their evil propensities. On Sunday week a couple of curs which had been suspected, killed three of the widow Rominger's sheep, two of Solomon Spach's, and crippled five of Solomon Chitty's. one of the dogs was killed by Eli Sides and another by Simon Spach. There are hundreds of dogs throughout the country that do not possess a single redeeming quality, and it would be a blessing if they were thinned out.

TOBACCO PAYS—The Danville *Times* says that Mr. George Goode of Rockingham county, N. C., bought 60 acres of land for $420, and with the help of two hands during the last year, raised $1,500 worth of tobacco, 75 barrels corn, 75 bushels wheat, and enough oats for his own use.

☞ Quite a number of the boys formed a torch-light procession on Wednesday evening, in honor of Washington's birthday.

☞ We learn that a girl, about twelve years old, gave birth to a child recently, in Yadkin County.

STATE ITEMS.

At the recent special term of Chatham Superior Court, five negroes were convicted of barn-burning and sentenced to the Penitentiary for terms ranging from seven to fifteen years. The evidence showed that these criminals belonged to an organization to burn houses and shoot people in revenge for having lost the election. It was known as the Union League, which had a president over a considerable scope of country; they were subdivided into clubs, each club having its captain, secretary and orderly. They were further divided into "firing companies" and "shooting companies," some being detailed to assassinate Conservatives, and others to burn buildings. The pass words are "Lincoln," "Liberty," "Loyal League" and "Red Cow Lick," by which latter name the organization was sometimes called. The prisoners made confession to all the facts, and were finally sentenced by Judge Tourgee, who cannot now say that the Union League is a harmless and peaceable organization.

The *Patriot* is informed that a company has been, or is being formed at Greensboro, to establish another spoke and handle factory at that place on a gigantic scale. It is proposed to erect engines of great power, sufficient to run a number of lathes for the accommodation of mechanics, machinists, gunsmiths, cabinet makers, &c., whose business will not justify them in erecting improved machinery on their own account. These lathes will be rented to them on moderate terms.

Alex. H. Jones, the present radical member of Congress for the 7th N. C. District, who was so badly defeated last summer by the Conservatives, still hankers after office. He wants the office of postmaster to the next House of Representatives. It is one of those offices for which there is no absolute necessity, and which was gotten up by the rads to make a place for one of their hungry brethren.

On the morning of the 8th inst., a colored prisoner named John Lane, belonging to the work-house in Raleigh, leaped upon his guard, felled him to the ground with a billet of wood, and beat him until he was senseless. He then seized an axe and freed himself from his ball and chain, after which he fled. Whoever recaptures him will get a reward of $25.

W. F. Loftin has been elected in the lower House of the General Assembly, from Lenoir county, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of B. F. Parrott. His majority is said to be 104, which is great falling off since last summer when Lenoir gave a radical majority of 313. Loftin was one of Gov. Holden's Brigadiers last year.

It is rumored in Raleigh that the Republican members of the Legislature are putting their heads—and pocket-books—together with the view to establish a daily paper in that city in the interests of the Republican party. Experience has shown that Raleigh is not a healthy place for radical newspapers.

In the eastern part of the State, the wild geese have been observed several times during the past two weeks flying northward. This is looked upon by the weather wise as an indication that the cold weather is generally over.

Miss Jane Denny, living near Mt. Pleasant Church in Guilford, while sitting on her horse and conversing upon business matters with Fontain McClain on the 15th inst., suddenly fell to the ground a corpse. It is probable that heart-disease was the cause.

One of the largest wholesale dealers in Groceries, &c., in Greensboro, has resolved to close up his business, and sell out his entire stock at first cost, because it is impossible for him to stand all the various taxes he is called upon to pay.

George W. Mordecai, Esq., a prominent and well known citizen of Raleigh, died in that city on Sunday evening last. He was buried on Tuesday, most of the places of business in Raleigh being closed during the hours of the funeral solemnities.

On Sunday morning week, Cain Powell a colored man, was found dead in a pool of water which had collected in an excavation in the streets of Charlotte. It is supposed that he had fallen, while intoxicated the night before, into the hole, and the heavy rains had filled it with water, thus drowning him.

Seven citizens of Chatham county were arrested on the 12th inst., on a *capias* issued by the U. S. Commissioner at Raleigh, charged with shooting one Essex Harris, colored, of that county, on the 4th inst.

The Texas fever has broken out with considerable severity in New Hanover County, and many young men of intelligence and enterprise are emigrating to that State.

Newbern has now four lines of steamers; one each to Philadelphia, Baltimore, New York and Washington, N. C.

Mr. D. R. Leak, tobacco manufacturer of Charlotte, last year paid Government revenue taxes to the amount of $20,255. He worked twenty hands.

Amos Owen, of Rutherford county, has been committed to jail for attempting to cut his wife's throat with a razor.

GENERAL NEWS.

The President has allowed the bill repealing the test-oath to become a law without his signature. He objected to the bill, because by it the soldier who fought on the Federal side is obliged to swear to his loyalty, while those who fought on the Southern side are relieved from such an oath. His objections, however, are not so strong as to induce him to veto the bill, because he thinks it unwise to exclude from office those who are not excluded by the Constitution, and who are the choice of loyal voters.

For a long time past the people of Lansingburg and Waterford, which towns are opposite each other on the Hudson river, New York, have been in the habit of leaving their surplus cats on a large island in the river between the two towns. These cats have multiplied, and from living in the woods, have become so wild and fierce that it is necessary to exterminate them. A force has been organized for that purpose, and the grand hunt is soon to come off.

A fire broke out in Petersburg, Va., on the 10th inst., just as the entire Fire Department of the city were marching, in full dress uniform, to take part in the funeral solemnities of a deceased brother. When the alarm was given, the funeral ranks were broken, and all rushed to the scene of conflagration, where a detail from each company was made to attend the obsequies thus rudely interrupted. The fire was quelled after it had destroyed some $2,000 or $3,000 worth of property.

On Thursday 9th inst., a keg of powder exploded in the coal mines in Ritchie county, Virginia. Three men were instantly killed, and several others covered up in the mines. Their fate had not been ascertained at the last accounts.

The attention of Congress is being drawn towards the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland, and an effort is being made to have the management of that institution investigated. It is charged that the Commandant overworks the cadets and treats them harshly, and it is stated that fevers prevail at the Academy to an alarming degree.

The celebrated Mount Vesuvius, near Naples, in Italy, is in a state of embryo eruption. The crater is omitting flames, and the indications are that the eruption will be on a grand scale. There are many travellers stopping at Naples hoping to witness the spectacle of the burning volcano in all its glory.

Detailed descriptions of the condition of affairs within Paris during the late siege are now appearing in the metropolitan journals. It seems that there were some 50 people killed and about 125 wounded by the fire from the Prussian guns. A large proportion of these were women. On one occasion five women were killed at the same time by the explosion of a shell while awaiting their turn to purchase meat at a butcher's shop.

Alice Carey, the well known poetess, died in New York on the 10th inst., and was buried on the 14th inst. in Greenwood Cemetery. Rev. Dr. Deems, formerly of North Carolina, delivered a touching funeral oration; and the remains were followed to the grave by a host of literary celebrities and the editorial staffs of most of the newspapers and periodicals.

AFFAIRS IN EUROPE.

The French Assembly in Session—Quarrels of the Factions—Thiers Appointed Chief Executive—Recognized by Foreign Powers.

FEB. 15.—Garabaldi has resigned command of the French army of the Vosges, and will at once return to Caprera.

The Emperor of Germany is very unwell, but persists in his determination to to make his triumphal march through Paris. A resumption of hostilities is strongly apprehended at the German head-quarters; and the destruction of the monster siege guns mounted by the French at Fort Valerian has been ordered.

Belfort, the French fortress in Alsace, has surrendered with the honors of war, and the armistice has been extended throughout the department.

FEB. 16.—Francois Grevy has been elected President of the French Assembly by a vote of 519 out of 538. He is a Republican, and has always been in opposition to the Emperor.

At a caucus of a majority of the delegates it was resolved to establish a Provisional Republic, with Thiers as President. On the conclusion of peace, the Assembly will adjourn to Paris, and submit to a popular vote the future form of government.

FEB. 17.—The Germans are concentrating a large number of troops on the Loire, and continue to levy heavy contributions on the inhabitants. If the occupation of Paris shall be deemed necessary, the Prussian General, Count von Falkenstein, will be appointed Governor of the city.

Violent recriminations have already occurred between the Conservative and Radical members of the French Assembly.—The building in which they hold their sessions is strongly guarded by troops posted outside.

It is apprehended that if the National Assembly consents to the dismemberment of France, the Parisian delegates will protest and withdraw.

FEB. 18.—Thiers has been appointed Chief Executive officer of the Government, and has power to select his own council.—Favre will remain as Minister of Foreign Affairs. The English, Austrian and Italian Ambassadors have officially recognized the new Government.

The Assembly to-day exhibited a disposition to postpone the question of the cession of Alsace and Lorraine to Germany, but Thiers insisted upon its present consideration, saying that the Assembly must, on its own responsibility, clearly declare its wishes upon the subject.

Generals Chanzy and Billot each declared, before a committee of the Assembly, that France could, if necessary, successfully prosecute a defensive war.

FEB. 19.—The conversion of the present government of France into a monarchy, with the grandson of Louis Phillippe as King, seems to be probable. The proceedings of the Assembly yesterday were tumultuous, the members of the different factions insulting each other.

It is stated that Napoleon has been notified to abstain from all further manifestos or proclamations, and that he must not again overstep the privileges of a prisoner.

The French forces now in the field, and ready to resume hostilities, should peace not be declared, are as follows: With Chanzy, 120,000 men, well armed and equipped; 135,000 with Faidherbe; 70,000 at Cherbourg, and 40,000 at Havre.

The English government has advices from its agent, that peace is certain, but that a revolutionary movement in the south of France may be expected.

FEB. 20.—The Versailles *Moniteur* says that a prolongation of the armistice would injure the position of the Germans, and Germany is determined to continue the war if indemnity for the past and guarantees for the future are not given by France.

No food is now allowed to pass into Paris from Versailles.

Thiers, in accepting the position of Chief Executive at the hands of the Assembly, after attending to the unfortunate position of France, said that, nevertheless, terms would be courageously discussed and would be accepted only if consistent with the honor of the nation.

FEB. 21.—The question of the annexation of Metz is settled. The Germans are imprisoning the municipal officers of all French towns that refuse to pay the war assessments.

All the European powers have recognized the present government of France.

NOTICE

Is hereby given to the public that all papers going into the hands of Deputy Sheriffs of Forsyth County, must pass through my hands, otherwise I am not responsible for any of their acts.

M. MASTEN,
Sheriff of Forsyth County.
Forsyth Co. N. C., Feb. 21, 1871.

MARRIED.

At the residence of the bride's father at Pfafftown on the 19th inst., Mr. JOHN HENRY HAUSER to Miss FLORA TRANSU, daughter of Ephraim and Adelaide Transu.

In this county on the 19th by Rev. W. W. Albea, Mr. MARCUS L. YOUNG to Miss SARAH A. BROWN.

In Guilford county, on the 14th., by the Rev. C. H Phillips, Mr. W. L. MORTHAM to Miss MARY L. CARNES, all of that county.

DIED.

At his residence in Guilford county, on the 31st ult., LUDWICK W. SUMMERS, in the 78th year of his age. He was born within a few miles of the spot where he died, and was one of the most respected citizens of the county.

A Splendid Offer.

It is well known that the regular subscription to Demorest's Monthly Magazine is $3. That we may bring our Journal to every house in this place, we have made arrangements, by which we are enabled to send the PEOPLE'S PRESS AND DEMOREST'S MONTHLY for $3 50.

DEMOREST'S ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY combines the most useful, comprehensive and complete Magazine now issued. It employs only first-class writers in all its numerous departments, including Music, Stories, Poetry, Household Matters, Architecture, and Gardening; and its Fashions are unquestionably far ahead of all others, both for beauty and originality. Demorest's Monthly for handsome typography, high-toned literature, and first-class illustrations, fully entitles it to the claim of being the model Parlor Magazine of America.

THE MARKETS.

SALEM, N. C., Feb. 24, 1870.

Provisions.			
Bacon,	18 @ 20	Chop,	2¼
Lard,	18@20	Bran	1¼
Pork,	9@00	*Grain.*	
Beef,	5@10	Wheat,	90@1 15
Veal,	5@ 8	Corn, (new)	75@ 80
Mutton,	6@ 8	" (old)	00@0 00
Butter,	20@25	Rye,	75@ 80
Flour,	3 @3¼	Oats,	40@ 50
Eggs,	15	Peas,	70@ 80
		Meal,	2¼ @3

DANVILLE TOBACCO MARKET.

DANVILLE, Feb. 21.—Lugs, Common, $5 to $8; Good and Fine, 12 a 15; Leaf, common, 5 a 8; Good 8 a 12; Fine yellow wrappers, 30 a 40.

New York, Feb. 21.—Cotton, 15¼. Flour, 7.25 a 8.75; Whisky, 92 a 93; Wheat, $1 60; Corn, 85a 86. Gold, 000 a 111¼. N. C. Bonds, old 50—new, 26.

Baltimore, Feb. 20.—Cotton 14¼ a 000; Flour 5¼ a 7¼; Wheat, $1 40 a $1 55; Corn, white, 80 a 85, yellow, 80 a 86; Oats, 58 a 59; Bacon, 00 a 00; Whisky, 93 a 00.

Richmond, Feb. 21.—Wheat, $1 70 a $1 65. Corn 82. Oats 60.

Norfolk, Feb. 23.—Bacon, sides, 13a19; Corn 79 a 81. Flour $6 a $8.

Fayetteville, Feb. 22.—Bacon 12 a 18; Flour, $5 75 a $7 00; Corn $1 10; Oats, 75; Rye, $1; Wheat, $1 30; Lard, 18; Whisky, $1 75; Brandy, $1 75.

Charlotte, Feb. 20.—Bacon 16 a 20; Flour 3 a 3½; Wheat $1 00 a $1 30; Corn 95; Oats 70; Lard 16; Tallow 12½; Whisky $1 50 a $2 50.

Raleigh, Feb. 21.—Corn $1 10; Oats 65; Flour 6 25 a 6 50; Bacon 13.

NOTICE.

As Executors of the Estate of Benjamin Spaugh, deceased, we will sell at public auction, at the late residence of said dec'd, on the 15th and 16th of March next, the following property, to wit: 3 head of Horses, 6 head of Cattle, 6 Sheep, 20 Hogs, 800 pounds Bacon, 1 Buggy, 1 Cart, 1 two horse Wagon, 1 set of Blacksmith tools, 1 half of a Thrashing Machine, 2 Scythes and Cradles, 3 Mowing Scythes, 2 Saddles, Wagon Harness, Mechanic's Tools, 20 bushels of Irish Potatoes, 1 Loom and fixtures, a lot of Flax, 75 bushels of Wheat, 75 bushels of Corn, a quantity of threshed Oats, a lot of Cloverseed, a quantity of Hay, 1 Gun, a lot of Farming Implements, and many other articles too tedious to mention.

Terms made known on day of Sale.

All persons owing the estate, are respectfully requested to come forward and settle up. All persons having claims against the estate are notified to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

THOS. SPAUGH,
HENRIETTA SPAUGH, } Ex'rs.
Feb. 24, 1871. 8-tds.

GRAND RALLY!

There will be a MASS MEETING of all the citizens of Forsyth County at Winston on

SATURDAY, MARCH 4th,

who are in favor of Constitutional Reform, Low Taxes and Economy in the administration of public affairs. Several speakers will be on hand to address the meeting.

WHAT YOU CAN GET

AT THE

BOOK STORE!

WHICH WILL AMPLY REPAY YOU FOR YOUR WALK OR TROUBLE OF CALLING.

SCHOOL BOOKS At Lowest Figures. If not on hand, will be procured at short notice.

CAP & LETTER PAPER, at various prices, white and blue, all qualities,

NOTE PAPER, Plain and Fancy white and colored

ALBUMS Photograph and Autograph, from 25 cents up.

PHOTOGRAPHS AND FRAMES, very neat and cheap,

PICTURES—very cheap,—among them Lee and Jackson, life size, on rollers, 50 cts. Peddlers sell them at $1.

DICTIONARIES—English, Latin and French.

Family Bibles Plain and Fine editions.

POCKET BIBLES—a large and varied assortment, from 50 cents to $3 00.

HYMN BOOKS—Presbyterian, Methodist, Baptist and Lutheran.

POEMS A good selection in plain & fancy bindings.

TOY BOOKS in endless variety, and in reach of all classes.

DIME and HALF DIME **MUSIC**

PORT FOLIOS—Writing and Music. Patent Binders.

NOTE BOOKS—Christian Harmony and Presbyterian Psalmodist,

BLANK BOOKS—Account and Memorandums, Composition, Copy and Cyphering.

INITIAL PAPER in boxes, at reduced rates. 1 quire paper and pack of envelopes, in neat box.

WRITING DESKS!

MASONIC MONITOR—all Masons should have it.

READY RECKONERS AND LETTER WRITERS.

INKS—Black, Blue, Red and Purple.

FABER'S PATENT SLATE PENCIL. A neat box a pencil holder.

Lead Pencils.

STEEL PENS—A New supply of those excellent pens, together with a general assortment of the best in use.

KNIVES and COMBS, MATCH SAFES pocket and others, Meath'r Str'n. POCKET BOOKS, PAPER WEIGHTS good & cheap, fancy pretty.

BASKETS, LARGE AND SMALL.

WALL PAPER—Different Patterns.

Paper and Cloth bound **NOVELS.**

GAMES, Alphabet Blocks, Building Blocks, &c., &c.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

THE FINEST, NEATEST, BEST and NEWEST STYLES SHOES for Ladies, Misses and Children, manufactured expressly for our Sales.

Our best hand-made SHOES are warranted superior in *Style and Quality* to any in this market. J. L. FULKERSON.

Feb. 17, 1871-7tf.

THREE FINE JEWELRY

SHOW CASES

For sale by J. L. FULKERSON.

7-tf.

Vacuum Oil Blacking

FITS HARNESS perfectly,
Prevents Cracking,
Does not fry out or gum the surface,
Softens and preserves the Leather,
Excludes the Water,
Excellent for Boots, Shoes, Buggy-tops, &c.
Put up in Tin Cans, assorted sizes. Prices, Quart 75. Pint 50. Half pint 25.
Gives universal satisfaction.

For sale by
J. L. Fulkerson, SALEM, N. C.

Where you will also find a nicely-selected stock of
Dry-Goods, Hardware,
Groceries, Yankee Notions,
Hats & Caps, Boots & Shoes,
Leather, Wood Ware, &c.

In fact everything usually called for, will always be kept in stock by
J. L. FULKERSON.

Very particular attention paid to the wants of the ladies.

Please give him a call and examine his stock. Jan. 6.

Black and Gold Mixed REPELLENT,

for LADIES' WATER PROOF CLOAKS.
Feb. 3-5tf J. L. FULKERSON.

LADIES' GENUINE MALTESE COLLARS, CLUNY and THREAD LACE & EDGINGS.
Feb. 3-5-tf. J. L. FULKERSON.

Ladies' Fine Merino Vests

at reduced prices.
Jan. 27. J. L. FULKERSON.

TO TRESPASSERS

Upon Salem Town Land.

ALL PERSONS who have been committing trespass upon the Salem Town Land, by removing Timber, Soil, &c., without having previously obtained permission to do so, are hereby warned that legal proceedings will at once be commenced against them, if it is not discontinued after the publication of this notice. S. THOS. PFOHL,
Warden of Salem.
Salem, N. C., Feb. 1., 1871.-5-4w.

LOVERS OF TEA

WILL find the great THEA-NECTAR just what they want, or have their money refunded. Try it, it is cheap.
Jan. 27. J. L. FULKERSON.

MAHOGANY & ROSEWOOD grained TABLE OIL CLOTH, a beautiful article.
Come and see, for seeing is believing, and believing is to buy of J. L. FULKERSON.
Feb.3-5tf.

If you wish a superior article of
EXTRA GOLDENSYRUP and Fine MUSCOVADO MOLASSES,
Call on
J. L. FULKERSON.

THERE IS NO DANGER IN USING THE **Best Radiant Oil!**
112 fire test. We keep only the best.
Feb. 3-5tf J. L. FULKERSON.

Clayed

CUBA MOLASSES.

200 HOGSHEADS
PRIME CUBA MOLASSES,
In Bright New Packages,
For Sale LOW FOR CASH, by
O. G. PARSLEY & CO.,
Jan. 27, 1871.-4-3t Wilmington, N. C.

To Coffee Drinkers.

TRY OUR FINE CEYLON 8 O'CLOCK BREAKFAST COFFEE.
Jan. 27. J. L. FULKERSON.

JOHN WILSON. WM. WILSON.

WILSON & BROTHER,

GENERAL
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS
NO. 56 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

CONSIGNMENTS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED

REFER TO
H. Geiger & Co., No. 222 North Third Street.
Dupuy & Hubbard, No. 130 North Third Street.
Tenbrook & Brother, No. 3 South Water St.
James, Kent, Santee & Co., Nos. 235, 237, 239, 241 North Third Street.
Wanner, Kline & Co., Nos. 215 and 217 North Third Street.
Geo. S. Lovell, No. 40 North Fourth Street.
Oct. 21-6m.

CANCERS, TUMORS, ULCERS!

ASTONISHING cures by Prof. Kline at the Philadelphia Cancer Institute, 931 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa. At Branch Offices, by Dr. Dalton, 238 West Fourth St., Cincinnati, O.; by Dr. Greene, Charlotte, N. C.; by Dr. Healy, Stubblefield House, Atlanta, Ga.

Wonderful Cancer Antidotes.

No Knife. No Caustic Medicines. No Blood. Little Pain.

For particulars, call on or address either of the above.

NOTICE.

B. F. JONES
Against } Attachment.
J. A. KIMBROUGH.

The defendant above named, will please take notice that a warrant of attachment was this day issued against him for the sum of thirty-one dollars and ninety cents, ($31 90) due by book account, and returnable before J. W. Boulen, Esq., a Justice of the Peace for the County of Yadkin, at his office in West Bend, the 11th day of February, 1871, when and where the defendant is required to appear and answer the complaint.

Dated this, 7th day of January, A. D. 1871.

B. F. JONES,
Jan. 20, 1871.-3-4w(sd) Plaintiff.

HENRY T. HELMBOLD'S
COMPOUND FLUID
EXTRACT CATAWBA
GRAPE PILLS.

Component Parts—Fluid Extract Rhubarb and Fluid Extract Catawba Grape Juice.

FOR LIVER COMPLAINTS, JAUNDICE, BILIOUS AFFECTIONS, SICK OR NERVOUS HEADACHE, COSTIVENESS, Etc. PURELY VEGETABLE, CONTAINING NO MERCURY, MINERALS OR DELETERIOUS DRUGS.

H

These Pills are the most delightfully pleasant purgative, superseding castor oil, salts, magnesia, etc. There is nothing more acceptable to the stomach. They give tone, and cause neither nausea nor griping pains. They are composed of the *finest ingredients*. After a few days' use of them, such an invigoration of the entire system takes place as to appear miraculous to the weak and enervated, whether arising from imprudence or disease. H. T. Helmbold's Compound Fluid Extract Catawba Grape Pills are not sugar-coated Pills, from the fact that sugar-coated pills do not dissolve, but pass through the stomach without dissolving, consequently do not produce the desired effect. The CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS, being pleasant in taste and odor, do not necessitate their being sugar coated. PRICE FIFTY CENTS PER BOX.

E

HENRY T. HELMBOLD'S
HIGHLY CONCENTRATED COMPOUND
FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA

will radically exterminate from the system Scrofula, Syphilis, Fever Sores, Ulcers. Sore Eyes. Sore Legs, Sore Mouth, Sore Head, Bronchitis, Skin Diseases, Salt Rheum, Cankers, Runnings from the Ear, White Swellings, Tumors, Cancerous Affections, Nodes, Rickets, Glandular Swellings, Night Sweats, Rash, Tetter, Humors of all Kinds, Chronic Rheumatism, Dyspensia, and all diseases that have been established in the system for years.

L

Being prepared expressly for the above complaints, its blood purifying properties are greater than any other preparation of Sarsaparilla. It gives the complexion a clear and healthy color and restores the patient to a state of health and purity. For purifying the blood, removing all chronic constitutional diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, and the only reliable and effectual known remedy for the cure of pains and swelling of the bones, ulceration of the throat and legs, blotches, pimples on the face, erysipelas and all scaly eruptions of the skin, and beautifying the complexion. Price $1 50 per bottle.

M

HENRY T. HELMBOLD'S
CONCENTRATED
FLUID EXTRACT OF BUCHU,
THE GREAT DIURETIC,

has cured every case of DIABETES in which it has been given. Irritation of the neck of the bladder and inflammation of the kidneys, ulceration of the kidneys and bladder, retention of urine, diseases of the prostate gland, stone in the bladder, calculus, gravel, brick-dust deposit, and mucous or milky discharges, and for enfeebled and delicate constitutions of both sexes, attended with the following symptoms: indisposition to exertion, loss of power, loss of memory, difficulty of breathing, weak nerves, trembling horror of disease, wakefulness, dimness of vision, pain in the back, hot hands, flushing of the body, dryness of the skin, eruption on the face, pallid countenance, universal lassitude of the muscular system, etc.

Used by persons from the ages of eighteen to twenty-five, and from thirty-five to fifty-five or in the decline or change of life; after confinement or labor pains; bed wetting in children.

B

Helmbold's Extract Buchu is Diuretic and Blood-Purifying, and cures all diseases arising from habits of dissipation, and excesses and imprudences in life, impurities of the blood, etc., superseding copaiba in affections for which it is used, Syphilitic affections—in these diseases used in connection with Helmbold's Rose Wash.

LADIES.

In many affections peculiar to Ladies, the extract Buchu is unequalled by any other remedy—as in chlorosis or retention, irregularity, painfulness or suppression of customary evacuations, ulcerated or schirrus state of the uterus, leucorrhœa or whites, sterility, and for all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from indiscretion or habits of dissipation. It is prescribed extensively by the most eminent physicians and midwives for enfeebled and delicate constitutions, of both sexes and all ages (attended with any of the above diseases or symptoms).

O

H. T. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU CURES DISEASES ARISING FROM IMPRUDENCES, HABITS OF DISSIPATION, ETC. in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience, and no exposure. It causes a frequent desire, and gives strength to urinate, thereby removing obstructions, preventing and curing strictures of the urethra, allaying pain and inflammation, so frequent in this class of diseases, and expelling all poisonous matter.

Thousands who have been the victims of incompetent persons, and who have paid heavy fees to be cured in a short time, have found they have been deceived, and that the "poison" has by the use of "powerful astringents" been dried up in the system, to break out in a more aggravated form, and perhaps after marriage.

Use Helmbold's Extract of Buchu for all affections and Diseases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing in Male or Female, from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing. Price One Dollar and Fifty Cents per Bottle.

L

HENRY T. HELMBOLD'S IMPROVED
ROSE WASH

cannot be surpassed as a Face Wash, and will be found the only specific remedy in every species of Cutaneous Affection. It speedily eradicates pimples, spots, scorbutic dryness, indurations of the cutaneous membrane, etc., dispels redness and incipient inflammation, hives, rash, moth patches, dryness of scalp or skin, frost bites, and all purposes for which salves and ointments are used; restores the skin to a state of purity and softness, and insures continued healthy action to the tissue of its vessels, on which depends the agreeable clearness and vivacity of complexion so much sought and admired. But however valuable as a remedy for existing defects of the skin, H. T. Helmbold's Rose Wash has long sustained its principle claim to unbounded patronage, by possessing qualities which render it a TOILET APPENDAGE of the most superlative and congenial character, combining in an elegant for-

D

mula those prominent requisites, Safety and Efficacy—the invariable accompaniments of its use—as a preservative and refresher of the complexion. It is an excellent lotion for diseases of a Syphilitic Nature, and as an injection for diseases of the Urinary organs, arising from habits of dissipation used in connection with the Extracts of Buchu, Sarsaparilla, and Catawba Grape Pills, in such diseases as recommended, cannot be surpassed. Price One Dollar per bottle.

Full and explicit directions accompany the medicines.

Evidence of the most responsible and reliable character furnished on application, with hundreds of thousands of living witnesses, and upwards of 30,000 unsolicited certificates and recommendatory letters, many of which are from the highest sources, including eminent Physicians, Clergyman, Statesmen, etc. The proprietor has never resorted to their publication in the newspapers; he does not do this from the fact that his articles rank as Standrrd Preparations, and do not need to be propped up by certificates.

Henry T. Helmbold's Genuine Preparations.

Delivered to any address. Secure from observation.

Established upward of Twenty Years. Sold by Druggists everywhere. Address letters for information, in confidence to Henry T. Helmbold, Druggist and Chemist.

Only Depots: H. T. HELMBOLD'S Drug and Chemical Warehouse, No. 594 Broadway, New York, or to H. T. HELMBOLD'S Medical Depot, 104 South Tenth Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Beware of Counterfeits. Ask for HENRY T. HELMBOLD'S! TAKE NO OTHER.

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MOUNT AIRY MAIL.

Arrives Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, by 1½, P. M. Closes Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 11½ A. M.

REIDSVILLE MAIL.

Arrives Monday, Wednesday and Friday by 1½ P. M. Closes Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8½ A. M.

WALNUT COVE MAIL.

Arrives every Saturday, by 7 P. M. Closes every Friday, at 4 P. M.

GREENSBORO MAIL.

Arrives every Saturday, by 3 P. M. Closes every Friday, at 6 A. M.

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Arrives every Saturday by 8 P. M. Closes every Saturday at 6 A. M.

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H. W. SHORE, P. M.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

The reputation this excellent medicine enjoys, is derived from its cures, many of which are truly marvellous. Inveterate cases of Scrofulous disease, where the system seemed saturated with corruption, have been purified and cured by it. Scrofulous affections and disorders, which were aggravated by the scrofulous contamination until they were painfully afflicting, have been radically cured in such great numbers in almost every section of the country, that the public scarcely need to be informed of its virtues or uses.

Scrofulous poison is one of the most destructive enemies of our race. Often, this unseen and unfelt tenant of the organism undermines the constitution, and invites the attack of enfeebling or fatal diseases, without exciting a suspicion of its presence. Again, it seems to breed infection throughout the body, and then, on some favorable occasion, rapidly develop into one or other of its hideous forms, either on the surface or among the vitals. In the latter, tubercles may be suddenly deposited in the lungs or heart, or tumors formed in the liver, or it shows its presence by eruptions on the skin, or foul ulcerations on some part of the body. Hence the occasional use of a bottle of this *Sarsaparilla* is advisable, even when no active symptoms of disease appear. Persons afflicted with the following complaints generally find immediate relief, and, at length, cure, by the use of this *SARSAPARILLA: St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Blotches, Sore Eyes, Sore Ears*, and other eruptions or visible forms of *Scrofulous* disease. Also in the more concealed forms, as *Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Neuralgia*, and the various *Ulcerous* affections of the muscular and nervous systems.

Syphilis or *Venereal* and *Mercurial Diseases* are cured by it, though a long time is required for subduing these obstinate maladies by any medicine. But long-continued use of this medicine will cure the complaint. *Leucorrhœa* or *Whites, Uterine Ulcerations*, and *Female Diseases*, are commonly soon relieved and ultimately cured by its purifying and invigorating effect. Minute directions for each case are found in our Almanac, supplied gratis. *Rheumatism* and *Gout*, when caused by accumulations of extraneous matters in the blood, yield quickly to it, as also *Liver Complaints, Torpidity, Congestion* or *Inflammation* of the *Liver*, and *Jaundice*, when arising, as they often do, from the rankling poisons in the blood. This *SARSAPARILLA* is a great restorer for the strength and vigor of the system. Those who are *Languid* and *Listless, Despondent, Sleepless*, and troubled with *Nervous Apprehensions* or *Fears*, or any of the affections symptomatic of *Weakness*, will find immediate relief and convincing evidence of its restorative power upon trial.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,

Practical and Analytical Chemists.

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UPHAM'S DEPILATORY POWDER.... Removes superfluous hair in *five minutes* without injury to the skin. Sent by mail for $1 25.

UPHAM'S ASTHMA CURE

Relieves most violent paroxysms in *five minutes* and effects a speedy cure. Price $2 by mail.

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Colors the whiskers and hair a beautiful BLACK or BROWN. It consists of only one reparation. 75 cents by mail. Address S. C. UPHAM, No. 721 Jayne Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Circulars sent free. Sold by all Druggists.

ZEVELY'S
DRUG STORE,
POST OFFICE BUILDING.

THOSE who wish to supply themselves with fresh and reliable

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

an always find them at the above establishment, at reasonable prices.

FANCY ARTICLES,
PERFUMERY, SOAPS,
NOTIONS
PATENT MEDICINES,

in fact everything in his line always on hand.

A. T. ZEVELY

Jan. 14, 1870

Wood's Object Lessons
IN BOTANY.
Game of Great Events.
AT THE BOOK-STORE.

Universal Sharpener.

For Table Cutlery, Scissors, &c.—A good thing For sale at the BOOK-STORE

MUEHLBACH'S HIS. NOVELS should be read by all.

NATURE'S
HAIR RESTORATIVE.

TRADE MARK.

PATENTED.

Contains no LAC SULPHUR—No SUGAR of LEAD—No LITHARGE—No NITRATE of SILVER, and is entirely free from the Poisonous and Health-destroying Drugs used in other Hair Preparations.

Transparent and clear as crystal, it will not soil the finest fabric—perfectly SAFE, CLEAN and EFFICIENT—desideratums long sought for and found at last!

It restores and prevents the Hair from becoming Grey, imparts a soft, glossy appearance, removes Dandruff, is cool and refreshing to the head, checks the Hair from falling off, and restores it to a great extent when prematurely lost, prevents Headaches, cures all Humors, cutaneous eruptions, and unnatural Heat. AS A DRESSING FOR THE HAIR IT IS THE BEST ARTICLE IN THE MARKET.

Dr. G. SMITH, Patentee, Groton Junction, Mass. Prepared only by PROCTER BROTHERS, Gloucester, Mass. The Genuine is put up in a panel bottle, made expressly for it, with the name of the article blown in the glass. Ask your Druggist for Nature's Hair Restorative, and take no other.

Send a three cent stamp to PROCTER BROS., for a Treatise on the Human Hair.—The information it contains is worth $5.00 to any person.

For sale at ZEVELY'S Drug Store.
Nov. 25, 1870-48-1y. Salem, N. C.

R. A. JENKINS,
SALEM, N. C.,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL GROCER
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DEALER IN COUNTRY PRODUCE.

THE undersigned respectfully calls the attention of his friends to his handsome and complete stock of

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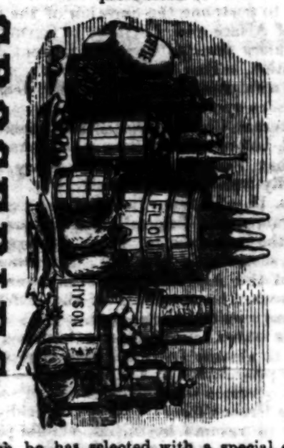

which he has selected with a special eye to the wants of this section. It embraces all commodities that can be found in a *city establishment*, and will be sold at prices, either for cash or barter, that cannot fail to give satisfaction to those who deal with us. Our stock of

GLASS & QUEENSWARE

is one of the finest and largest in this part of the country, and we cordially invite our friends to examine for themselves.

Agricultural Implements.

I am agent for a large firm engaged in the manufacture of improved Agricultural Implements, and will continually keep on hand fine assortment from which to select.

Fertilizers & Seeds of all kinds

FROM first-class houses and warranted to be all that is recommended.

IMPROVED LIVE STOCK.

HOGS AND POULTRY of the best breeds adapted to this section of country.

WE are in the market this fall and Winter, for

WILD GAME

and will purchase Wild Turkeys, Partridges, and other game at the highest market rates, paying either cash or barter.

Leaf Tobacco

WILL be taken in barter for Goods, or will be received and sold upon commission for the best prices the market affords.

R. A. JENKINS.

Salem, N. C. Nov. 14, 1870.

BRUSH AWAY!

WITH superior Hair, Cloth, Tooth, Nail, Hat, Paint, Whitewash and Horse Brushes.—Best in market.

NEW COMBS!

WHO would do without a new Comb, when a superior article of *Horn, Shell, Gutta Percha*,—plain and metal backs—*Fine-tooth* and *Pocket Combs*, can be had so cheap.

SAVE YOUR MONEY!

BY purchasing either *Pocket Wallets, Ladies' Purses* of steel, leather and velvet,—neat and durable.

"FAIRY CASKET,"

A beautiful article for Ladies Toilet use, with SOAP and PERFUMERY in great variety, and at all prices.

BRIGHT!
BRIGHTER!!
BRIGHTEST!!!

SAPOLIO for cleaning Silver, Brass, Tin, &c., superior to any article of the kind now in use.

☞ Be sure and call for any of the above articles at

ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE.

POST OFFICE BUILDING, Salem, N. C.

48-tf.

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PATTERSON & CO'S COLUMN.

R. L. PATTERSON. H. W. FRIES

FRESH ATTRACTIONS!

STOCK LARGER THAN EVER!

Second Full Purchase since July.

PATTERSON & CO,

Corner of Main & Bank Street,

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Offer an unrivaled assortment of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

AT EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES.

FARMERS who raise Tobacco,
FARMERS who raise Grain,
TRADESMEN, PROFESSIONAL MEN,
PEOPLE without trades or professions.
OLD MEN and YOUNG MEN,
OLD LADIES, and "last but not least,"
YOUNG LADIES,

are respectfully invited to a careful examination of our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

DRY GOODS:

In addition to a full line of Prints, De Laines, Merinos, Flannels, &c., we offer the latest novelties in DRESS GOODS. In colors we have different styles, and in Black we offer

W. L PEAKE & CO'S

brands of Alpacas and Mohairs, the best in the world.

Also a beautiful assortment of

SACK FLANNELS, both plaid and plain.
WHITE and BROWN MUSLINS,
BED BLANKETS, &c

NOTIONS.

An increased stock. Our Corsets, Hoop Skirts, Hosiery, Gloves, Undershirts, and Fancy Goods of all kinds, have been selected with care, and will be found very desirable. Our Linen Handkerchiefs are a new and attractive style, and are imported expressly by the New York House of whom we buy.

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The usual assortment, including Perfumery, Soaps, Paints, Oils, Dyestuffs, Lamps, Chimneys, &c., &c. We keep constantly on hand the celebrated

GAME COCK WHITE LEAD.

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We have a reputation on these goods which we are determined to maintain. Our Sugars, Coffees, Teas and Molasses, are in better stock than ever. We offer Sugars, Coffees, Cheese, &c., at very low prices by the package.

HARDWARE.

We have added many articles to this department, and hope to meet the wants of our customers. Prices reduced.

HOLLOW WARE.

The lightest and smoothest in market.

IRON AND STEEL.

Of various kinds and sizes. We flatter ourselves that we have the fullest assortment in this section.

CROCKERY

in good supply, which we offer at reduced rates.

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The latest and most desirable styles in Fur, Saxony and Wool.

GRINDSTONES:

Every Farmer should have a Grindstone. We have a large assortment of the best Berea Stones, which we are selling at the low price of 4 cents per pound.

LOOKING GLASSES.

Bevel and Arch Top.

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Our Ladies' Sewed Work is manufactured expressly for us in Philadelphia, and cannot be excelled in beauty of finish, quality and durability of material. Anxious to give these goods a wide sale, we offer them at extremely low prices. Boots for Men, Youths and Boys. In pegged work we are kept constantly supplied with Shelly Bros. & Co's Thomasville Shoes, for Men, Boys, Women, Misses and Children These shoes have an unequalled reputation.

STRAW CUTTERS:

The best in use. Any size ordered if not on hand.

Ploughs, Shellers, &c.

of Thompson's make. Home machines of long established reputation.

FRIES' GOODS:

Fries' "Jeans" are better and cheaper than any woolen goods offered in this market. We sell by bolt or yard at Factory prices. FRIES' COTTON YARN IS THE BEST. Buy no other. We do not intend to be undersold on these goods.

We return our thanks to our many customers. We promise to use our best efforts to please them, and to keep a full stock for our rapidly growing trade.

PATTERSON & CO.

Salem, N. C., Oct. 21, 1870-41-tf

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We will send a handsome Prospectus of our *New Illustrated Family Bible* containing over 200 fine Scripture Illustrations to any Book Agent Free of Charge. Address, National Publishing Co., Philadelphia, Pa., Atlanta, Ga., or St. Louis, Mo. 7-4w.

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GEN'L. AGENTS WANTED for Groesbeck's Calculating machine, rapid, accurate, reliable, simple, Easily operated, cheap and beautiful. Giving instantaneous additions or substractions, taking from one to five columns of figures at a time, carrying and borrowing its own tens, hundreds, etc., without the least thought on the part of the operator. Address, ZIEGLER & McCURDY, Philadelphia, Pa. 7-4w

GEN. LEE, His Life and Times now ready for Agents, in one splendid volume of 850 pages and 30 Steel Portraits. By a distinguished Southern Author. Contains facts of interest never before published. Sent on receipt of Price $3 75. Also John Esten Cooke's Work, Personal Portraits Scenes and Adventures of the War, $3 00. E. B. TREAT, & CO., Pub's., 654, Broadway, N. Y. 7-4w.

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Manufacturer & Dealer in SPERM, LARD, WHALE, ELEPHANT, TANNERS, WOOL, SIGNAL and MACHINERY OILS,

E. H. KELLOGG'S COMBINED WOOL and SPINDLE OIL

Is an Extra Wool Oil, which scours out easily and perfectly from the whitest goods, is handsome in color, almost entirely odorless, endures a temperature of 35° and a *less quantity* is required to do the work than of the best Lard. *while the price is much less*, and besides having all the above named desirable qualities, it is really a very nice Spindle Oil. Address, E. H. KELLOGG, No. 17 Cedar Street, New York. P. O. Box 4338. 7-4w

AGENTS WANTED,—($225 a Month) by the AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE CO., BOSTON, MASS, or ST. LOUIS, MO. 7-4w.

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FREE LOVE
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by Dr. John B. Ellis. Large Sales. Immense Profits. Stupendous revelations and startling disclosures. The whole subject laid bare and its hideousness exposed to universal execration. *Written in the interests of Civilization, Christianity and Public Morality.* Send for circulars and terms. U. S. Publishing Co., 411 Broome Street

THIS IS NO HUMBUG! By sending 35 CENTS with age, height, color of eyes and hair, you will receive, by return mail, a correct picture of your future husband or wife, with name and date of marriage. Address W. FOX, P. O. Drawer, No. 24, Fultonville, N. Y. 7-4w

THE MAGIC COMB will change any colored hair or beard to a permanent black or brown. It contains no poison. One comb sent by mail for $1.—Dealers supplied at reduced rates. Address Wm. Patton, Treas., Springfield, Mass. 7-4w.

WANTED—AGENTS, (**$20 per day**) to sell the celebrated HOME SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE. Has the under-feed, makes the "lock-stitch" (alike on both sides), and is fully licensed. The best and cheapest family Sewing Machine in the Market. Address, JOHNSON, CLARK & CO., Boston Mass., Pittsburgh, Pa., Chicago, Ill., or St Louis, Mo. 7-4w.

Thea-Nectar

IS A PURE
BLACK TEA
with the Green Tea Flavor.—Warranted to suit all tastes.

For sale everywhere. And for sale wholesale only by the **Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co.,** 8 Church St., New York, P. O. Box 5506. Send for Thea-Nectar Circular. 7-4w.

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GREAT SAVING TO CONSUMERS
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☞ Send for our New Price List and a Club form will accompany it, containing full directions—making a large saving to consumers and remunerative to club organizers.

The Great American Tea Co.,

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P. O. Box 5643. NEW YORK, 7-4w.

FOR SALE.

A LOT OF GOOD BEDSTEADS AND BEDDING.
WASH STANDS AND TABLES.

A. T. ZEVELY.

Salem, N. C., May, 27, 1870.

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A lot of the celebrated pure
NASSAU WHITE LEAD.

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L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

Salem, N. C., Jan. 1871.

VERMICELLI & MACCARONI

AT

ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE,
POSTOFFICE BUILDING

Feb. 20, 1868. 36-

INK STANDS—Counting House, and Pocket. Tilden (new engine) Inkstand—

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THE GREAT
Southern Piano
MANUFACTORY.
WM. KNABE & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT
PIANO FORTES,
BALTIMORE, MD.

These Instruments have been before the Public for nearly Thirty Years, and upon their excellence alone attained *an unpurchased pre-eminence*, which pronounces them unequalled.

THEIR TONE
combines great power, sweetness and fine singing quality, as well as great purity of intonation and Sweetness throughout the entire scale.

THEIR TOUCH
is pliant and elastic, and entirely free from the stiffness found in so many Pianos.

IN WORKMANSHIP
they are unequalled, using none but the very best SEASONED MATERIAL, the large capital employed in our business enabling us to keep continually an immense stock of lumber &c., on hand.

☞ All our SQUARE PIANOS have our New Improved *Overstrung Scale* and AGRAFFE TREBLE.

☞ We would call special attention to our late improvements in GRAND PIANOS AND SQUARE GRANDS, PATENTED AUGUST 14, 1866, which bring the Piano nearer perfection than has yet been attained.

Every Piano fully Warranted for 5 Years.

We have made arrangements for the SOLE WHOLESALE AGENCY for the most celebrated PARLOR ORGANS AND MELODEONS, which we offer, Wholesale and Retail, at Lowest Factory Prices.

WM. KNABE & CO.,
Sept. 9, 1870-35-6m. Baltimore, Md.

Sept. 9, 1870-33-1y.

STEINFELD'S
FRENCH
Cognac Bitters,
FIRST PRIZE
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Purify the blood and strengthen the system, eradicating the effect of dissipation, maintain the human frame in condition of healthfulness, dispel the Blues and all mental distempers, and relieve those whose sedentary habits lay them open to depression. They prevent and cure *Bilious and other Fevers, Fever and Ague, Chills, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Dyspepsia, Sea-Sickness, Colic, Cholera, Cholera Morbus*, **and every complaint incidental to diet or atmosphere. Ladies will find them a sovereign boon, as they eradicate all traces of Debility, Nervousness, Inertness, and Diseases peculiar to the sex.**

☞ Thousands of Testimonials can be seen at the office of

H. JACOBSON, Sole Proprietor,
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H. BRUNHILD, Wilmington, General Agent for the State of North Carolina.

Jan. 27-4-1y.

FRUIT FARM AND NURSERIES.

S. T. MICKEY'S

GREAT

By the dozen, 100, 1,000 or 10,000. Also

STRAWBERRY, RASPBERRY, BLACKBERRY, GOOSEBERRY, CURRANTS, ASPARAGUS, RHUBARB, &c.

and other Plants in my line. Should my customers not on hand, I will order from reliable Nurseries. Farm Agent for the Knox Fruit Farm and Nurseries. For further information see Knox's Descriptive Catalogue, which contains much valuable information on the Grape, which is placed first on the list by many grape growers. Also Descriptive Catalogue on Small Fruit Culture, and will be sent to all applicants enclosing ten cents. Send postage stamp for Catalogue. I am also agent for the Peabody Grape. Plants and Vines packed for safe carriage. Send for your orders and Catalogue. Send by mail, can be sent by mail four pounds, freight, can be sent by mail.

Salem, N. C., Oct 14, 1870. 40-tf S. T. MICKEY.

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ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE,

FOR SALE.

IRON AXLES, SHAFTING, &c.

Salem Nov. 15, 1870.